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ABSTRACT

This research is intended to be a factual analysis of desegregation data. Section I contains historical information on school desegregation in Metro Atlanta. Included are details of the various school desegregation suits as well as information concerning the extent of desegregation in the City of Atlanta school system and the racial composition of Metro-area school systems over the past twenty years. Section II is an analysis of desegregation in Metro Atlanta schools for the 1972-73 school year. Included in this section are maps showing the location and court-designated racial status of all public elementary and secondary schools in Metro Atlanta. Summary tables give comparative data on enrollment, racial composition, extent of desegregation, and student transportation for all of the school systems in Metro Atlanta. In Section III information on private school enrollment and racial composition is presented for Metro Atlanta. Comparisons to public school enrollment and information on future expansion potential of area private schools are also included. In the appendix of this report, an analysis of the two current desegregation plans (National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and the Atlanta School Board) for the Atlanta school system is presented. (Author/JM)

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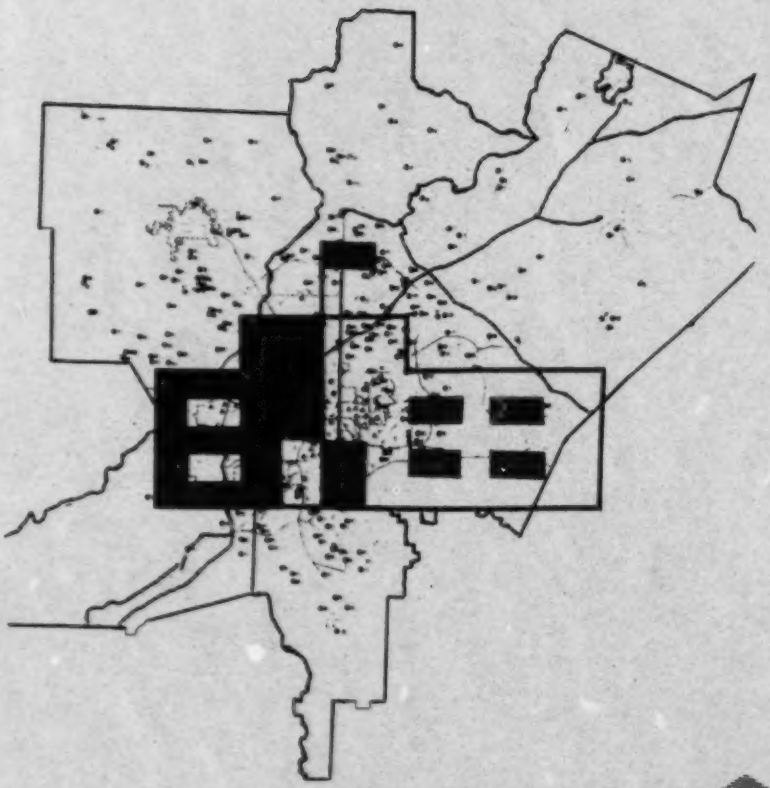

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SCHOOL DESEGREGATION IN METRO ATLANTA: 1954-1973

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INTRODUCTION

No local issue of the past two decades has provoked more sustained discussion among Atlan ans than that of school desegregation. Often confusion was the only certainty amid the charges of various individuals and factions. Today, as the question of school desegregation remains very much alive, the need for reliable information is greater than ever. For example, a quarter of a million people have moved to Metro Atlanta since the first black students entered previously all-white Atlanta schools in 1961. Many of them do not have the historical background considered necessary by some to view current events in school desegregation in Atlanta.

Toward this end, Research Atlanta has compiled extensive information on school desegregation in Metropolitan Atlanta. Research Atlanta's premise is that reliable independent information is crucial to effective decision-making in matters concerning policy in public education and other urban affairs.

This report is intended to be a factual analysis of desegregation data. Research Atlanta does not attempt to approve any specific desegregation plan.

Section I of this report contains historical information on school desegregation in Metro Atlanta. Included are details of the various school desegregation suits as well as information concerning the extent of desegregation in the City of Atlanta school system and the racial composition of Metro-area school systems over the past twenty years.

Section II is an analysis of desegregation in Metro Atlanta schools for the 1972-73 school year. Included in this section are maps showing the location and court-designated racial status of all public elementary

and secondary schools in Metro Atlanta. Summary tables give comparative data on enrollment, racial composition, extent of desegregation, and student transportation for all of the school systems in Metro Atlanta.

In Section III of this report, information on private school enrollment and racial composition is presented for Metro Atlanta. Comparisons to public school enrollment and information on future expansion potential of area private schools are also included.

In the appendix of this report, an analysis of the two current desegregation (N.A.A.C.P. and School Board) for the Atlanta school system is presented.

Research Atlanta is an independent, non-profit urban research organization. Research Atlanta conducts policy analyses in the areas of education, housing, taxation, and other issues affecting residents of the metropolitan Atlanta area. Research Atlanta is supported by foundations and donations. Donations made to Research Atlanta are tax deductable.

I

HISTORY

There have been five major desegregation suits in the Metro Atlanta area since 1954. The primary suit was filed by the N.A.A.C.P. against the Atlanta school system in 1958. There were also suits filed by the N.A.A.C.P. against the DeKalb and Fulton County school systems in 1968 and by the United States Justice Department against the Decatur system in 1969. All of the above desegregation suits, except the Decatur suit, were joined with the fifth and most recent suit, the American Civil Liberties Union's metro-wide desegreation suit which was filed in mid-1972. None of these suits had been settled as of February 1, 1973.

A. ATLANTA DESEGREGATION CASE

Fifteen years ago this month, the Legal Defense Fund of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (N.A.A.C.P.) filed suit in federal court in Atlanta on behalf of the black school children of the City of Atlanta requesting that the totally segregated school system of Atlanta be eliminated. As of 1972-73, the school system had not yet become desegregated in the opinion of the courts. In fact, 106 of the 153 schools in the Atlanta system have remained segregated since the court suit was initiated in 1958.

The suit, known as Calhoun v. Latimer, has caused the N.A.A.C.P. lawyers and Atlanta's Board of Education lawyers to appear in various courts numerous times over the past fifteen years. The case has been heard by the federal District Court for the Northern District of Georgia (in Atlanta), the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals (in New Orleans), and the United States Supreme Court (in Washington, D.C.). At present the case is back in the District Court in Atlanta awaiting negotiations by the two sides on a plan to finally settle the case.

Examination of court records in the Atlanta school desegregation case show several reasons for the extraordinary length of the case. Between 1958 and 1961 the District Court in Atlanta proceeded relatively slowly in allowing the initial assignment of black students to all-white schools. Included in this three-year period was a one-year delay granted by the court, at the request of the Board of Education, in the desegregation of the Atlanta Public Schools.

During the period 1954-1961, the Atlanta school system remained segregated. Enrollment increased to 102,000 by the 1960-61 school year. At that time 56% of the students were whites and 44% black.

The Atlanta schools initially desegregated one grade each year under a "freedom of choice" plan. "Freedom of choice" meant that all school children were free to attend any school in the Atlanta system. A 1969 report by a special study group of the National Education Association commented on the early stages of desegregation in Atlanta:

> ... in the eyes of Negro parents and children, "freedom of choice"was not free--not under the rigors of a procedure that included interviews with the parents, personality interviews with the students, and the administration of scholastic and aptitude tests as a prerequisite for the approval of transfer; and not under a procedure that resulted in the admission of only 8 per cent of transfer applicants to desegregating schools in 1961 and only 14 per cent the succeeding year. According to a spokesman for the NAACP, quoted in the Atlanta press: "We've got a saying around here that it's easier to go to Yale than to transfer from one public school to another in Atlanta." [1]

In the 1961-62 school year, the first year of desegregation, nine black students and 5,034 white students attended four desegregated schools as the eleventh and twelfth grades were desegregated. In the 1962-63 school year, forty-four black students and 10,945 white students attended the ten high schools which had students of both races. The following school year, 1963-64, nine through twelve were desegregated; 143 blacks and

1. "Central Issues Influencing School-Community Relations in Atlanta, Georgia", National Education Association Commission on Professional Rights and Responsibilities, August, 1969.

10,488 whites attended the nine schools which enrolled both races that year.

Between 1961 and 1965 the District Court in Atlanta and the Appeals Court in New Orleans denied requests by the N.A.A.C.P for a speed-up in the desegregation of the Atlanta Public Schools. Following Supreme Court decisions in the Atlanta case and cases in other cities, the rate of desegregation of the Atlanta schools began to accelerate slowly.

In April, 1965, the District Court ordered the complete desegregation of all grades in the Atlanta schools by the 1967-68 school year under a continuation of the "freedom of choice" plan (although entrance requirements were loosened somewhat). This resulted in a five-year speed-up in the original plan of desegregation. In anticipation of this action, the Atlanta Board of Education had previously ordered the desegregation of all grades in the Atlanta schools under "freedom of choice" by the start of the 1965-66 school year. It should be noted that the speed-up ordered by the court in 1965 was identical to the one requested by NAACP lawyers in 1962.

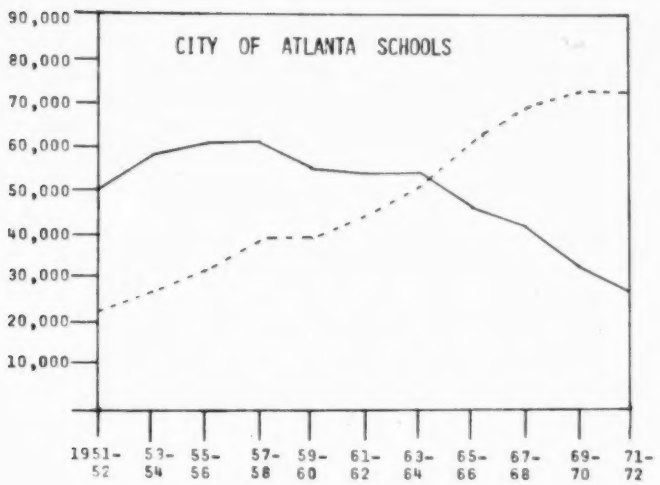
Applying the current definition of "desegregated" (more than 10% minority race students enrolled), there were six desegregated schools in the city system during the 1965-66 school year. That same year there were 62 schools in which enrollment was over 90% black and 73 schools in which enrollment was over 90% white. This was the first year in which all grades were desegregated in the Atlanta school system.

The following school year, 1966-67, the number of desegregated schools increased by only two, leaving 95% of Atlanta's public school pupils in segregated schools.

The decline in white enrollment in the Atlanta school system began to accelerate in 1966-67 as well. As the chart below shows, however, white student enrollment in the Atlanta school system began declining in the mid-1950's. The 1963-64 school year marked the point at which black students became the majority in the Atlanta school system.

CHART

RACIAL CHANGE IN METRO SCHOOL SYSTEMS, 1951-72

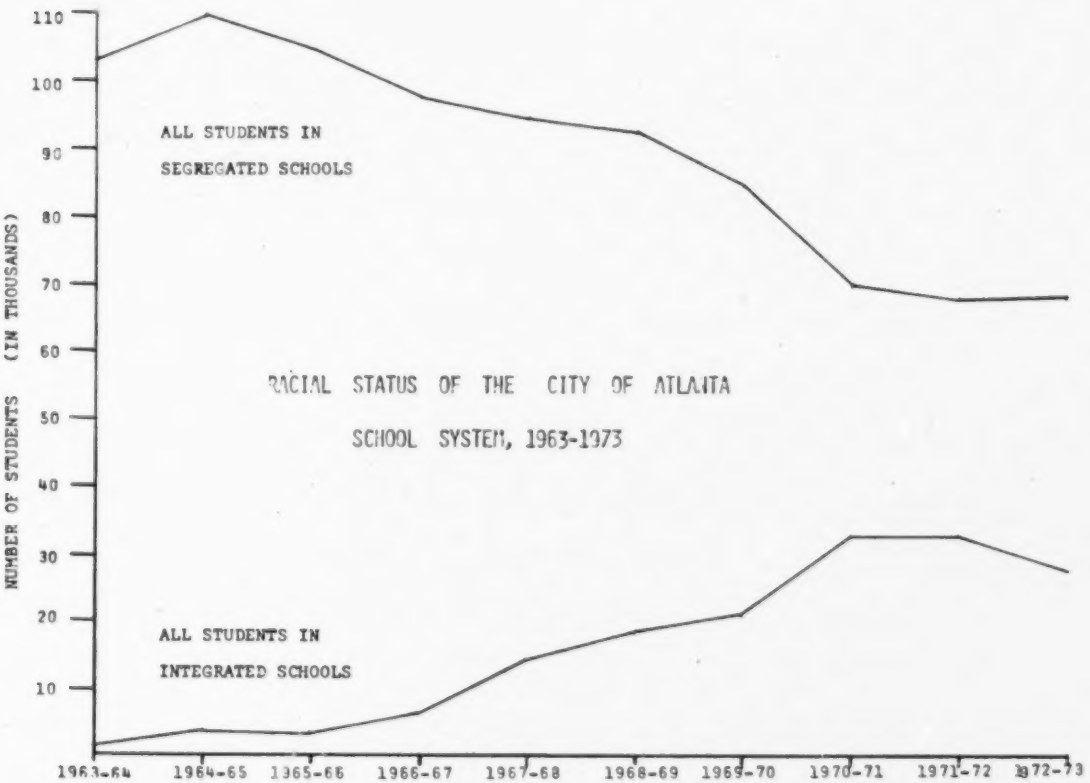


By 1968, the U.S.Supreme Court declared, in Green v. New Kent County (Va.), that if "freedom of choice" plans failed to successfully desegregate a school system, other methods must be tried. As subsequent court orders showed, Atlanta was one city where "freedom of choice" failed to desegregate the system. In response to this decision, the District Court ordered, in early 1970, that the Atlanta school system provide free transportation of black children to the school of their choice (provided that the school the child was leaving was more than half black and the school which he wanted to attend was more than half white). This was the so-called "Majority to-Minority" or "M & M", transfer plan. Also at this time, the court ordered the Atlanta school system to eliminate the segregation of teachers.

By 1970-71 school year, the number of black and white students attending integrated schools in Atlanta began to level off. Also at this time, the number of black students in integrated schools surpassed the number of white students in integrated schools.

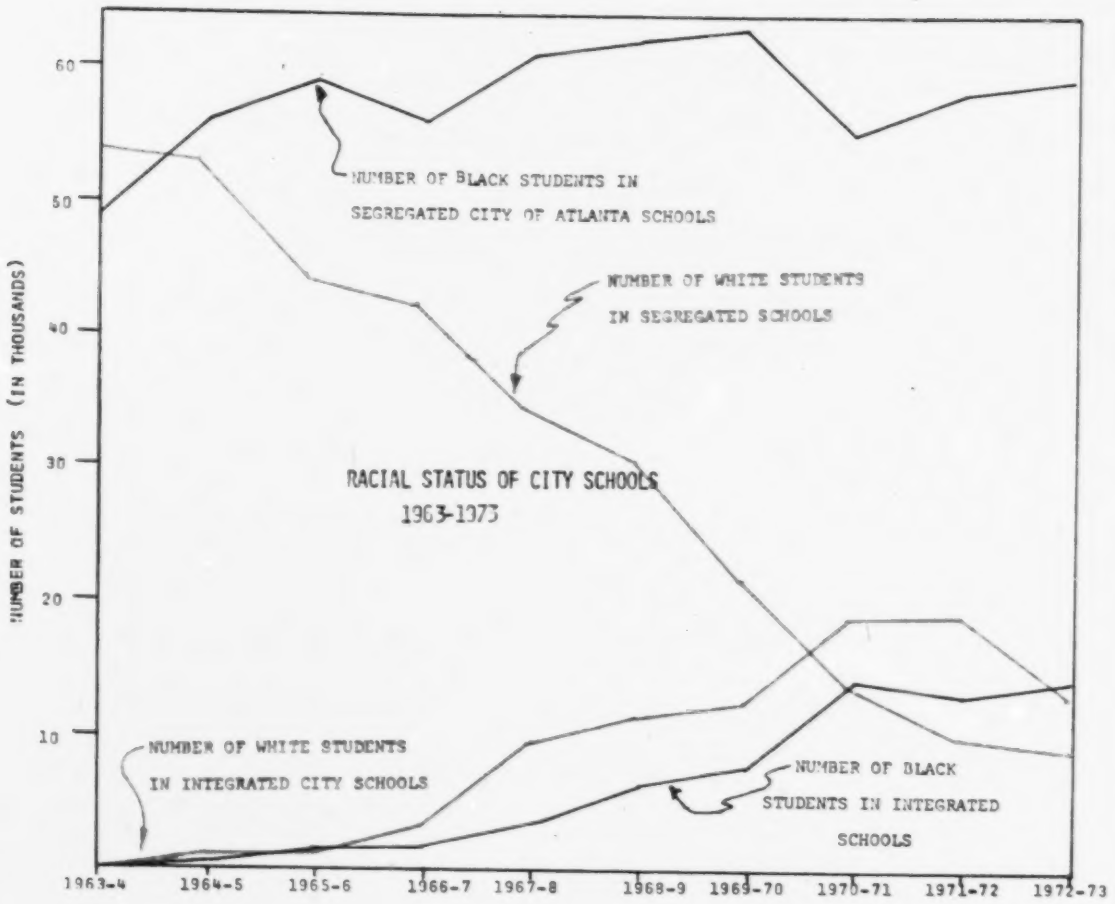
Since 1964, the gap between the percentage of blacks in integrated schools and the percentage of whites in integrated schools has continued to grow. While more whites today are in integrated than segregated schools, nearly three of every four black students in the city remain in segregated

schools. The chart below shows trends in segregation and integration in the Atlanta schools over the past ten years.



In 1971, in a case involving the Charlotte, North Carolina, schools, (Swann v. Charlotte-Mecklenburg) the Supreme Court ordered the use of any technique of pupil assignment necessary to desegregate schools. Specifically included in this order was the use of busing, if necessary, so long as it does not jeopardize the health and education of young people.

In the 1972-73 school year, there are forty-seven integrated schools and 106 segregated schools in the Atlanta school system. Over half of the (eighty-one) schools in the Atlanta system have never been desegregated. Twenty of these schools were over 90% white. The chart on the following page shows aggregate data on the number of students in integrated and segregated schools in Atlanta over the past ten years.



In 1971, a split developed between the District Court in Atlanta and the Appeals Court in New Orleans. The U. S. District Court in Atlanta declared the Atlanta school system "unitary" (completely desegregated) and ordered the case dismissed. A year and a half of legal action followed, ending in the October 6, 1972 order of the Appeals Court in New Orleans that the measures be taken "which will desegregate this system <u>now</u>." The court urged "the fullest cooperation with the spirit as well as the letter of this order." This last statement has been taken by some to be a criticism of the Board of Education and administration of the Atlanta Public Schools for having gone only as far as the courts actually ordered in the past, and

no further, in desegregating the schools.

In November, 1972, the Court of Appeals in New Orleans returned the case to the District Court in Atlanta for further action. In January, 1973, the N.A.A.C.P. filed a new plan (see analysis, page 53 of this report). The Atlanta school board was given thirty days to accept the plan or develop one of its own. The school board plan is expected to be given to the District Court by mid-February, 1973.

B. OTHER METRO CASES

In 1968 and 1969 desegregation suits were filed by the N.A.A.C.P. Legal Defense Fund against the school systems of Fulton and DeKalb Counties. Also during that period, the U.S. Justice Department filed a desegregation suit against the Decatur City system.

In July, 1972, the Atlanta, Fulton and DeKalb desegregation suits were joined with a suit by the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) requesting the desegregation of all nine school systems in the Metro Atlanta area, either through joint operation or through merger of the systems.

In September, 1972, a three judge panel of judges for the District Court in Atlanta postponed any action on the N.A.A.C.P.-A.C.L.U. Metro desegregation suit until the Supreme Court decides the Richmond, Virginia Metro desegregation suit.

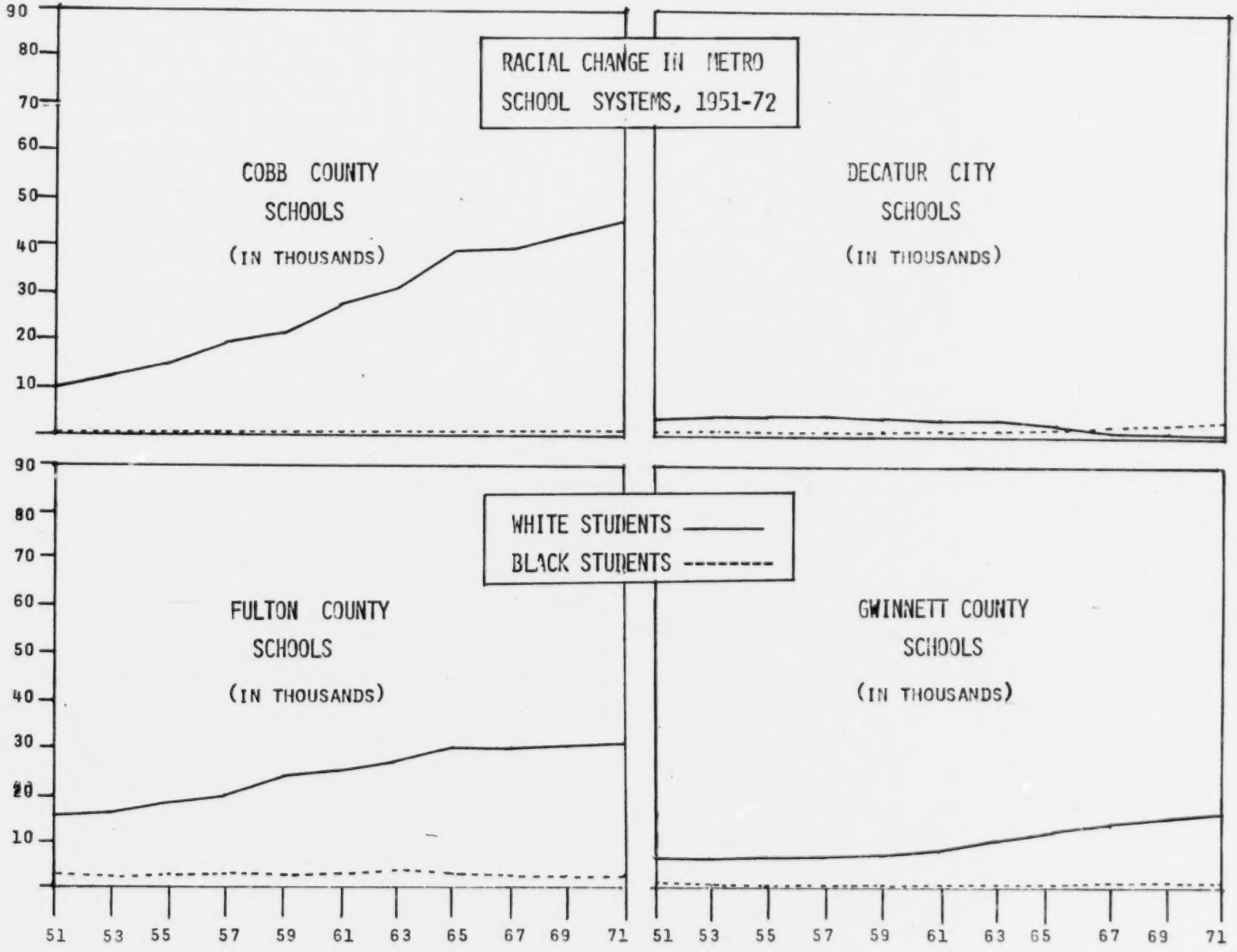
In January, 1973, the U. S. Supreme Court agreed to hear the Richmond Metro desegregation case. A decision by the court in this case is expected either in the spring or fall of 1973.

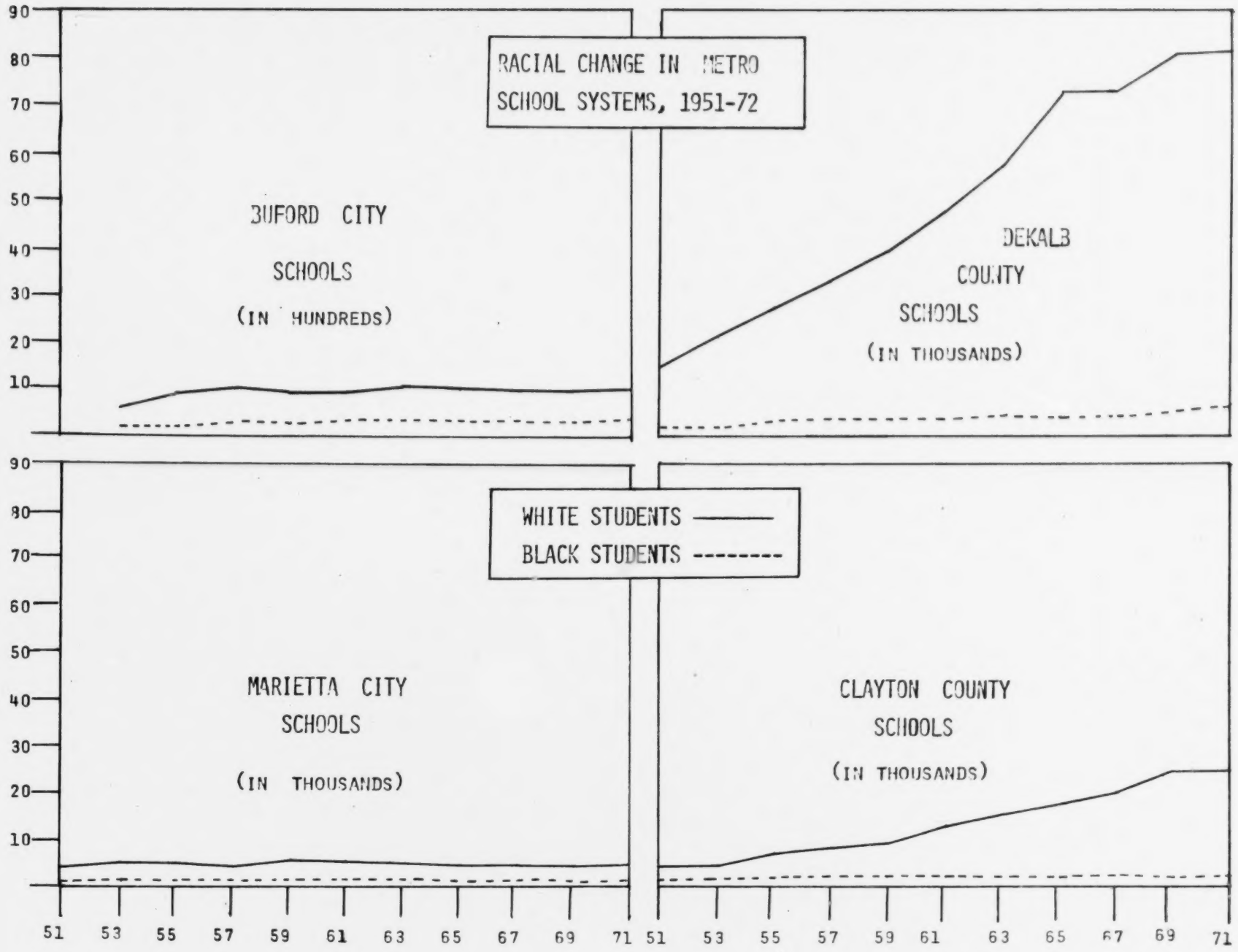
An appeal is planned in the Atlanta Metro desegregation suit. Attorneys for the A.C.L.U. are expected to ask the Court of Appeals in New Orleans to order the District Court in Atlanta to begin hearing argument in the case instead of waiting for the Richmond Metro case to be settled.

In the Decatur desegregation case, the Court of Appeals in New Orleans ordered the school board to submit a new plan in a decision in August, 1972.

A settlement between the U.S. Justice Department and the Decatur City system has not been arrived at, but is expected during the winter or spring of 1973.

The charts below show enrollment trends, by race, for Metro-area school systems. The data was obtained from the State Board of Education and the U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. For detailed information on current enrollment statistics for Atlanta area schools see section II of this report.


RACIAL CHANGE IN METRO SCHOOL SYSTEMS, 1951-72
COBB COUNTY SCHOOLS (IN THOUSANDS)
DECATUR CITY SCHOOLS (IN THOUSANDS)
FULTON COUNTY SCHOOLS (IN THOUSANDS)
GWINNETT COUNTY SCHOOLS (IN THOUSANDS)
WHITE STUDENTS
BLACK STUDENTS
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
51 53 55 57 59 61 63 65 67 69 71


RACIAL CHANGE IN METRO SCHOOL SYSTEMS, 1951-72
WHITE STUDENTS
BLACK STUDENTS
BUFORD CITY SCHOOLS (IN HUNDREDS)
DEKALB COUNTY SCHOOLS (IN THOUSANDS)
MARIETTA CITY SCHOOLS (IN THOUSANDS)
CLAYTON COUNTY SCHOOLS (IN THOUSANDS)
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
51 53 55 57 59 61 63 65 67 69 71

C. CHRONOLOGY OF MAJOR EVENTS

DATE	COURT ACTION	EXTENT OF DESEGREGATION IN ATLANTA SCHOOL SYSTEM
1954		
May 17	*****U. S. SUPREME COURT In Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka, Kansas, the Court unanimously declares segregation of the races in the public schools to be unconstitutional and orders the elimination of dual school systems "with all deliberate speed."	Segregated
1958		
January 11	U.S.DISTRICT COURT, NORTHERN DIST.OF GA. Calhoun v. Latimer, desegregation suit brought by N.A.A.C.P. Legal Defense Fund against Atlanta Board of Education.	Segregated
1959		
June 16	U.S.DISTRICT COURT, NORTHERN DIST.OF GA. Judge Frank Hooper declares that the Atlanta public school system is segregated and orders the school board to file a desegregation plan by December, 1959.	
September		1959-60 school year: Segregated with a total of 98,894 students [1]
1960		
January 16	U.S.DISTRICT COURT, NORTHERN DIST. OF GA. The Court approves the school board plan which calls for desegregation of one grade each year, starting with Grade 12 in September, 1960. Student transfer is to be made by application during May 1-15 each year.	

*****Cases marked with this symbol are landmark decisions which affected school desegregation in Atlanta and elsewhere.

[1] Source for all enrollment data in this table, Atlanta Public Schools.

DATE	COURT ACTION	EXTENT OF DESEGREGATION IN ATLANTA SCHOOL SYSTEM
1960 (con't)	U.S.DISTRICT COURT, NORTHERN DIST.OF GA. Grants school board one year delay in implementation of desegregation plan.	
May 9		
September 13	U.S.DISTRICT COURT, NORTHERN DIST.OF GA. Orders plan to go into effect in September, 1961, with desegregation of Grades 11 and 12, with a grade each year to be desegregated after that.	Distribution of schools by race, 1960-61 school year: Segregated -- White - 91 schools 57,284 students Black - 44 schools 45,443 students
1961		
May 1-15		Transfer application period. School system approves 9 of 130 student applications for transfer of blacks to white schools. (see April 8, 1964, below, for partial explanation of transfer requirements.)
September		Grades desegregated: 11-12. Distribution of schools by race, 1961-62 school year: Desegregated[1] - 4 schools White - 5,034 students Black - 9 students Segregated White - 89 schools 58,360 students Black - 44 schools 47,270 students
1962		
May 1-15		Transfer application period. School system approves an additional 44 of 266 applications for transfer of black students to desegregated or all-white schools.

1. At this stage of desegregation, a school was considered "desegregated" if it had any minority race students. Later, the definition of "desegregated" was understood to mean any school with 10% or more students of each race. This 10% rule has been used by the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of Georgia and has never been challenged by the parties in the suit.

DATE	COURT ACTION	EXTENT OF DESEGREGATION IN ATLANTA SCHOOL SYSTEM
1962		
September		Grades desegregated: 10-12 Distribution of schools by race, 1962-63 school year: Desegregated - 10 schools White - 10,945 students Black - 44 students Segregated: White - 89 schools 54,714 students Black - 48 schools 46,379 students
November 15	U.S.DISTRICT COURT, NORTHERN DIST.OF GA. Judge Frank Hooper refuses to order speed-up in desegregation (plaintiff's attorneys, N.A.A.C.P. Legal Defense Fund, had requested desegregation of Grades 1-12 by September, 1965, and desegregation of teachers by September, 1963). N.A.A.C.P. appeals decision to U.S. Court of Appeals.	
1963		
June 17	U.S.COURT OF APPEALS, 5TH (SOUTHERN) CIRCUIT Affirms refusal of District Court to speed-up desegregation in a 2-1 decision. Writing for the majority, Judge Griffin Bell said, "...there is no evidence that the Atlanta School Board has acted other than in the utmost good faith throughout this litigation." N.A.A.C.P. appeals decision to U.S. Supreme Court.	
September		Grades desegregated: 9-12 Distribution of schools by race, 1963-64 school year: Desegregated - 10 schools White - 10,488 students Black - 143 students Segregated White - 85 schools 54,550 students Black - 52 schools 48,593 students

DATE	COURT ACTION	EXTENT OF DESEGREGATION IN ATLANTA SCHOOL SYSTEM
1964		
April 8		In anticipation of Supreme Court action, Atlanta Board of Education changes transfer process to make it less restrictive and thus increase number of black transfers to white or desegregated schools (under old requirements, black students transferring to predominantly white schools had to have achievement test scores equal to the average score of the grade of the school to which he is transferring, even though students with test scores below average were routinely promoted to the next grade throughout the system).
May 28	*****U.S.SUPREME COURT While recognizing the Atlanta school Board's "commendable effort to effect desegregation," the Court orders the case returned to the District Court for further action.	
September		Grades desegregated: 8-12 Distribution of schools by race, 1964-65 school year: Desegregated - 4 schools[1] White - 2,217 students Black - 637 students Segregated White - 80 schools 54,241 students Black - 55 schools 55,896 students
1965		
April 1	U.S.DISTRICT COURT, NORTHERN DIST.OF GA. Orders speed-up in desegregation in Atlanta: All grades to be desegregated under a "freedom of choice" plan by 1967-68 school year. Under the plan, blacks would be allowed to transfer to the white school of their choice.	

1. At this point the term "desegregated" is used when a school is 10% or more of both races.

DATE	COURT ACTION	EXTENT OF DESEGREGATION IN ATLANTA SCHOOL SYSTEM
1965		
June		Atlanta Board of Education votes to open all grades to blacks under "freedom of choice" plan by September, 1965.
September		Grades desegregated: K-12 Distribution of school by race 1965-66 school year: Desegregated - 6 schools White - 2,012 students Black - 1,414 students Segregated White - 73 schools 45,492 students Black - 62 schools 59,303 students
1966		
September		Distribution of schools by race, 1966-67 school year: Desegregated - 8 schools White - 3,871 students Black - 1,723 students Segregated White - 67 schools 42,696 students Black - 61 schools 55,758 students
1967		
July 21	U.S.DISTRICT COURT NORTHERN DIST.OF GA. In a suit related to the original desegregation case, the Court orders all future new school construction in Atlanta cleared through this court to prevent location of schools in a manner which would perpetuate segregation.	
September		Distribution of schools by race, 1967-68 school year: Desegregated - 21 schools White -10,446 students Black 3,292 students Segregated White - 56 schools 34,849 students

DATE(con't)	COURT ACTION	EXTENT OF DESEGREGATION IN ATLANTA SCHOOL SYSTEM
1967		
September (continued)		Black - 66 schools 60,920 students
1968		
May 27	*****U.S. SUPREME COURT In Green v. New Kent County, Virginia, a unanimous court rules that if "freedom of choice" plans do not achieve effective desegregation, other plans must be formulated to eliminate segregation "root and branch".	
July 5	U.S.DISTRICT COURT, NORTHERN DIST.OF GA. Pitts v. Cherry desegregation suit filed against DeKalb County school system.	
July 14	U.S.DISTRICT COURT, NORTHERN DIST.OF GA. Hightower v. West desegregation suit filed against Fulton County school system.	
September		Distribution of schools by race, 1968-69 school year: Desegregated - 29 schools White - 11,824 students Black - 6,029 students Segregated White - 47 schools 31,113 students Black - 74 schools 61,706 students
1969		
August 1	U.S.DISTRICT COURT, NORTHERN DIST.OF GA. United States Department of Justice files suit for the desegregation of the Decatur City system and 80 other school systems in Georgia.	
October 30	*****U.S. SUPREME COURT In Alexander V. Holmes County Board of Education, a Mississippi case, a unanimous Supreme Court refuses to allow further delay in desegregation of schools, that the "all-deliberate-speed" standard established in 1954 "is no longer constitutionally permissible". Writing for the Court, Chief Justice Burger states that complete desegregation must be implemented "at once".	Distribution of schools by race, 1969-70 school year: Desegregated - 34 schools White 13,449 students Black 7,492 students Segregated White - 38 schools 22,317 students Black - 79 schools 62,793 students

DATE(con't)	COURT ACTION	EXTENT OF DESEGREGATION IN ATLANTA SCHOOL SYSTEM
1970		
January 30	U.S.DISTRICT COURT, NORTHERN DIST. OF GA. Orders faculty merger to take place in March to eliminate segregation of teachers in the Atlanta school system. Each school is to have the same racial composition of its faculty as the system has as a whole (57% black, 43% white).	
February 19	U.S.DISTRICT COURT, NORTHERN DIST.OF GA. Orders school system to provide free transportation for students transferring from a school in which their race is in the majority to one in which their race is in the minority (so-called Majority-to-Minority or M&M transfers).	
March 5		1,600 teachers (800 black and 800 white) are re-assigned by lottery in accordance with the Court order of January 30, 1970.
September		Distribution of schools by race, 1970-71 school year: Desegregated - 47 schools White - 19,424 students Black - 13,967 students Segregated White - 32 schools 14,476 students Black - 71 schools 55,224 students
1971		
April 20	****U.S. SUPREME COURT In a unanimous decision in the case of Swann v. Charlotte-Mecklenburg (North Carolina) the Court orders the use of any technique of pupil assignment necessary to desegregate the schools and end any continuing effects of past discrimination. In particular, the Court says that student transportation is a legitimate tool for desegregating schools so long as it does not jeopardize the health and education of young people.	
June 10	U.S.COURT OF APPEALS, SOUTHERN CIRCUIT Orders the District Court for the Northern District of Georgia to implement a student assignment plan for the desegregation of Atlanta schools in conjunction with the Swann decision of April 20, 1970 (see above).	

DATE(con't)	COURT ACTION	EXTENT OF DESEGREGATION IN ATLANTA SCHOOL SYSTEM
1971(con'd)		
July 28	U.S.DISTRICT COURT, NORTHERN DIST.OF GA. Judges Sydney Smith and Albert Henderson rule that the Atlanta school system is "unitary" (i.e. has been sufficiently desegregated) and order case dismissed. The Court notes growing "resegregation" (i.e. "tipping" of previously all-white schools to integrated and then to all-black) and "white flight" and suggests that the nature of the problem is metropolitan-area separation of races due to housing patterns. NAACP appeals decision.	
October 28	U.S.COURT OF APPEALS, 5th CIRCUIT Judges Wisdom, Thornberry, and Clark overrule District Court and (1) order a re-examination of a plan by the NAACP Legal Defense Fund and (2) orders further consideration on the metropolitan-area aspects of the case.	Distribution of schools by race, 1971-72 school year: Desegregated - 48 schools White - 18,607 students Black - 13,149 students Segregated White - 24 schools 9,853 students Black - 82 schools 58,416 students
1972		
January		Enrollment figures for the 1971-72 school year from H.E.W. Civil Rights Division show that Independent school systems in the Atlanta metro area (Atlanta, Decatur, Buford, Marietta) have a total racial composition 69% black and 31% white. The five County systems(Fulton, DeKalb, Cobb, Gwinnett, and Clayton) have a total racial composition 93% white, 7% black.
June 28	U.S.DISTRICT COURT, NORTHERN DIST.OF GA. The Court again judges the Atlanta system "unitary", ruling that the NAACP plan, which involves transportation of 30,000 pupils is not "reasonable" and orders case dismissed. Orders NAACP attorneys to file action on a metropolitan desegregation suit.	

DATE(con't)	COURT ACTION	EXTENT OF DESEGREGATION IN ATLANTA SCHOOL SYSTEM
1972 (con'd)		
June 8	Lawyers for the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) file suit in U.S.DISTRICT COURT asking for metro-wide desegregation order to either consolidate the nine systems in the metro area (Atlanta, Marietta, Decatur, Buford, Fulton, DeKalb, Cobb, Clayton, and Gwinnett) or to operate them jointly. N.A.A.C.P. cases against the Atlanta, DeKalb, and Fulton systems are added to the A.C.L.U. suit.	
August 14	U.S.COURT OF APPEALS, 5TH CIRCUIT Court of Appeals returns Decatur desegregation case to District Court in Atlanta noting that "There are a number of one-race or predominantly one-race schools in the system and a new plan .. will produce substantial desegregation.	
September 22	U.S.DISTRICT COURT, NORTHERN DIST.OF GA. At a joint hearing on the NAACP-ACLU suit, a three judge panel postpones further action in the case until the U.S.Supreme Court decides a similar suit in Richmond, Virginia; Supreme Court action is expected before the current term ends in Spring, 1973.	
October 8	U.S.COURT OF APPEALS 5TH CIRCUIT On appeal from U.S.District Court, orders the immediate desegregation of all schools in the Atlanta school system in accordance with the guidelines established by the Circuit Court in the Corpus Christi and Austin, Texas desegregation cases.	106 of the 153 schools in the Atlanta school system are "totally or virtually segregated" (i.e. have more than 90% of one race). 81 of these 106 schools have never been segregated. Others have either resegregated or were built since 1967 under court supervision (see order of May 10, 1968) Distribution of school by race, 1972-73 school year: Desegregated - 47 schools White - 12,822 students Black - 14,076 students Segregated White - 20 schools 9,149 students Black - 86 schools 59,548 students

DATE(con't)	COURT ACTION	EXTENT OF DESEGREGATION IN ATLANTA SCHOOL SYSTEM
1972(con'd)		
October 8		For 72-73 school year enrollment: figures from H.E.W. Civil Rights Division show that Independent School Systems in Atlanta Metro area (Atlanta, Decatur, Buford, Marietta) have a total racial composition 74% black and 26% white; a 5% black increase over 71-72. The Five County systems (Fulton, DeKalb, Cobb, Gwinnett, and Clayton) have a total racial composition of 93% white, 7% black, no increase over 71-72.
November 27	U.S.COURT OF APPEAL,5th CIRCUIT Hears compromise plan by school board and lawyers representing some of the N.A.A.C.P. plaintiffs. Court orders case returned to District Court in Atlanta for further hearing of claims and for further action in desegregation of the school system.	
1973		
January 16	U.S. DISTRICT COURT, NORTHERN DIST.OF GA. N.A.A.C.P. files its new plan. School board given 30 days to reply. School board expected to file its own plan by February 15, 1973.	

II.

1972-73 SCHOOL YEAR

This three-part section contains information about desegregation in Metro Atlanta public schools for the 1972-73 school year. Part A is a narrative summary of the latest aggregate data on school desegregation in the Metro area. Part B consists of three tables which summarize enrollment, extent of desegregation, racial composition, and the number of students transported to school on a system-by-system basis as well as for the entire Metro area. Part C contains school-by-school information on enrollment by race and two maps showing the location and court-defined racial status of all public elementary and secondary schools in the Metro area.

A. SUMMARY

78% of all students in Metro Atlanta currently attend segregated schools. There are 324,178 students attending the nine school systems in the area - Atlanta, Buford, Decatur and Marietta City systems and Clayton, Cobb, DeKalb, Fulton and Gwinnett County systems. 253,188 of these students attend schools which are segregated.

Segregated schools are those with 90% or more enrollment of one race. Integrated schools are those with more than 10% white and 10% black enrollment. For Research Atlanta's statistical purposes, Orientals, Spanish-surnamed Americans and American Indians -- all totalling less than one-half of one percent of total Metro enrollment -- have been included with "white totals."

Data for the analysis is for October, 1972, obtained from the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare's Civil Rights Survey for the current school year.

Further analysis shows that students attending segregated schools in the city systems are primarily black students, while students attending segregated county schools are white. 87% of all whites attending county schools are in segregated schools. 79% of all blacks attending city schools are in segregated schools.

City systems are more integrated than county systems. 34% of students attending city schools are in integrated schools compared to only 16% of students attending county schools. In all, 70,990 or 22% of the 324,178 students in all Metro Atlanta schools are in integrated schools.

System-by-system analysis shows that the Buford, Decatur and Marietta systems are the only school systems in the Metro area which have more than half of their students in integrated schools. All of Buford's public school students attend integrated schools, making it the only completely integrated system in the Metro area. 96% of Marietta students and just over 50% of the students in the Decatur City Systems attend integrated schools. These 3 systems, however, have a combined enrollment of 10,192, only 3% of the Metro total.

Of the remaining six school systems, the City of Atlanta ranks highest with 30% of its students in integrated schools. 28,484 students of the Atlanta total of 96,006 were in integrated schools. Other systems with comparable degrees of desegregation are Fulton, with 23% of its students in integrated schools, Clayton with 20% in integrated schools, and DeKalb with 19% in integrated schools.

Cobb and Gwinnett County schools ranked lowest in desegregation. Only 6% of Cobb's 47,043 students are in integrated schools, while only 2% of Gwinnett's 20,708 students attend integrated schools. Black students make up less than 5% of the total student population of each of these counties, making substantial integration difficult.

Examination of racial composition figures for the school system -- per cent total share of each race in the system -- only partially explains the wide variation in the extent of integration in Atlanta area schools. For instance, while Gwinnett and Clayton counties have nearly identical percentages of black students (4% and 5% respectively), there are proportionately ten times as many students in integrated schools in Clayton than Gwinnett (20% students in integrated schools to 2%). Research Atlanta's Metro schools map (following page 38) shows that housing patterns often account for some of this disparity.

For example, although 71% of all Metro students are white and 29% of the students are black, city school systems are 74% black while county systems are 93% white.

In addition to housing patterns, other factors which may account for variation in degrees of desegregation include school zoning, special education requirements, and student transportation.

System-By-System Analysis

System-by-System, school desegregation in Metro Atlanta for the 1972-73 school year is as follows:

Atlanta City Schools. The Atlanta schools, with total student membersnip of 96,006 students, is 23% white and 77% black. 28,484 or 30% of Atlanta students attend integrated schools, while 67,522 are in segregated schools. 60,177 of those in segregated schools are black while only 7,345 white students still remain in segregated schools.

DeKalb County Schools. There were 86,119 students in the DeKalb County system in the fall of the 1972-73 school year. 17,225 or 19% of those students were in integrated schools. Of the 68,894 students in segregated schools, 3,063 were blacks while the remaining 65,831 were whites. The racial composition of the DeKalb County schools is 90% white and 10% black. There are two nearly all-black segregated schools in DeKalb County with a total enrollment of approximately 1600 students.

Cobb County Schools. Cobb is the third largest school system in the Metro area with 47,043 students attending 58 elementary and high schools. 97% of the students in the Cobb system are whites. 2,868 or 6% of Cobb students attend integrated schools. 938 of the 44,175 students in segregated schools in Cobb County are blacks. There are no predominantly black schools in Cobb County.

Fulton County Schools. 23% of the 34,584 students in the Fulton County system attend integrated schools. Of the 26,545 students in segregated schools, 1496 are blacks and 25,049 are whites. System-wide, 10% of the students in the Fulton County schools are blacks and nearly 90% are whites. There are 3 schools with over 90% black enrollment in Fulton County, with a total enrollment of approximately 800 students.

Clayton County Schools. Although the Clayton County school system has a student population that is 95% white, 20% of the students are in integrated schools. Approximately half of the 1437 black students attend integrated schools, while one-fifth of the county's white students are in those schools. In the fall of the 1972-73 school year there were nearly 30,000 students enrolled in Clayton County schools. There are no black segregated schools in Clayton County.

Gwinnett County Schools. Gwinnett County had the smallest percentage of integration in the Metro area with only 2% of the County's 19,911 students in integrated schools. 697 of Gwinnett's 743 black pupils attend all-white schools, however; there are no all-black schools in the county. The racial composition of the Gwinnett system is 96% white and 4% black.

Marietta City Schools. Nearly all of the 5,098 students in the Marietta schools attend the system's nine integrated schools. There is only one segregated (white) school in the system and no black segregated schools. Less than 200 students attend the one segregated school. The racial composition of the Marietta system is 78% white and 22% black.

Decatur City System. Although half of the students in the Decatur City system attend integrated schools, the Decatur system also has the highest proportion of students in black segregated schools of any system except Atlanta. There are over 1,000 blacks attending schools that are segregated black (over 90% black). At the same time, approximately 400 whites attend three schools which are more than 90% white. The racial composition of the Decatur system is 70% black and 30% white; the system has just under 4,000 students.

Buford City System. The smallest system in the Metro area, the Buford system is also the area's only totally integrated system. The 1,148 students attend three integrated schools. The racial composition of the system is approximately 70% white and 30% black.

B. SUMMARY TABLES

The tables on the following pages summarize school enrollment, racial composition, the extent of desegregation, and student transportation in Metro Atlanta. The information was compiled from the school-by-school data which appears in the map section, pages 35 through 46.

SCHOOL DESEGREGATION

METRO ATLANTA PUBLIC SCHOOLS
SUMMARY SHEET 1972-73 SCHOOL YEAR
NUMBER OF STUDENTS

SYSTEM	NUMBER OF SCHOOLS	WHITE	BLACK	ORIENTAL	SPANISH SURNAMED AMERICAN	AMERICAN INDIAN	TOTAL
ATLANTA	153	21,683	73,985	60	272	6	96,006
BUFORD	3	804	338	0	0	6	1,148
CLAYTON	32	27,959	1,437	34	64	32	29,526
COBB	57	45,474	1,295	52	133	89	47,043
DECATUR	10	1,172	2,767	4	3	0	3,946
DEKALB	102	77,466	8,308	152	169	24	86,119
FULTON	74	30,853	3,560	53	85	33	34,584
GWINNETT	27	19,911	743	22	17	15	20,708
MARIETTA	10	3,963	1,135	0	0	0	5,098
City Systems	176	27,622	78,225	64	275	12	106,198
County Systems	293	201,663	15,343	313	468	193	217,980
TOTAL METRO	469	229,285	93,568	377	743	205	324,178

Source: H.E.W. Civil Rights Survey, October, 1972.

For school-by-school information see pages 35 through 46.

METRO ATLANTA PUBLIC SCHOOLS
1972-73 SCHOOL YEAR

RACIAL COMPOSITION

SYSTEM	PERCENT WHITE*	PERCENT BLACK*	PER CENT OTHER**
ATLANTA	23%	77%	less than .5%
BUFORD	69%	30%	1%
CLAYTON	95%	5%	less than .5%
COBB	97%	3%	1%
DECATUR	30%	70%	less than .5%
DEKALB	90%	10%	less than .5%
FULTON	89%	10%	less than .5%
GWINNETT	96%	4%	less than .5%
MARIETTA	78%	22%	0%
City Systems	26%	74%	less than .5%
County Systems	93%	7%	less than .5%
TOTAL METRO	71%	29%	less than .5%

* to nearest 1%, thus total for a system may range from 99%-101%
**to nearest 1%; "Other" includes Orientals, Spanish-surnamed Americans and American Indians.

Source: H.E.W. Civil Rights Survey, October, 1972

For school-by-school information see pages 35 through 46.

1972-72 SCHOOL YEAR
EXTENT OF DESEGREGATION IN METRO ATLANTA PUBLIC SCHOOLS

SYSTEM NAME	TOTAL NO. STUDENTS IN INTEGR. SCHOOLS	% OF TOTAL	TOTAL % OF STUDENTS IN SEGR. SCHOOLS	BLACK STUDENTS IN SEGR. SCHOOLS	WHITE STUDENTS IN SEGR. SCHOOLS
ATLANTA	28,484	30%	67,522	60,177	7,345
BUFORD	1,148	100%	--	--	--
CLAYTON CO.	6,016	20%	23,510	717	22,793
COBB CO.	2,868	6%	44,175	938	43,237
DECATUR	1,979	50%	1,967	1,519	448
DEKALB CO.	17,225	19%	68,894	3,063	65,831
FULTON CO.	8,039	23%	26,545	1,496	25,049
GWINNETT CO.	319	2%	20,389	697	19,692
MARIETTA	4,912	96%	186	2	184
METRO TOTAL	70,990	22%	253,188	68,609	184,579

	TOTAL NO. STUDENTS IN INTEGR. SCHOOLS	% OF TOT.	TOTAL NO. STUDENTS IN SEG. SCHOOLS	% OF TOT.	BLACKS IN SEG. SCHOOLS	% OF TOTAL BLACK ENROLL.	WHITES IN SEG. SCHOOLS	% OF TOTAL WHITE ENROLL.
CITY SYSTEMS	36,523	34%	69,675	66%	61,698	79%	7,977	29%
COUNTY SYSTEMS	34,467	16%	183,513	84%	6,911	45%	176,602	87%

Source: H.E.W. Civil Rights Survey, October, 1972.

For school-by-school information see pages 35 through 46.

STUDENTS TRANSPORTED IN METRO ATLANTA
1972-73 SCHOOL YEAR

	SYSTEM TOTAL	% OF TOTAL ENROLLMENT
ATLANTA (MARTA)*	24,000	25%
BUFORD	0	-
CLAYTON	20,221	68%
COBB	35,202	75%
DECATUR	0	-
DEKALB	41,076	48%
FULTON	12,952	37%
GWINNETT	18,577	90%
MARIETTA	0	-
METRO TOTAL	150,528	46%

(There are no students bused at school system expense in cities - Atlanta Buford, Decatur, Marietta).
(*Atlanta figures include an estimate of students who ride MARTA buses. No attempt was made to find similar information for other cities.)

Source: H.E.W. Civil Rights Survey, 1972-73 School Year.
M.A.R.T.A., Atlanta Transit Division

C. SCHOOL-BY-SCHOOL ANALYSIS

Introduction

Research Atlanta has compiled data showing the racial composition and enrollment of all public elementary and secondary schools in the Metropolitan Atlanta area. This information has been placed on two maps showing the location and classification (segregated or desegregated) of these schools. The data on the maps and the tables in this report were compiled from information submitted by the school systems in the Atlanta area to the United States Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. The census of school enrollment was for October 2, 1972, and shows the number of students enrolled,by race, in all schools on that date.

A Note on the Maps and Accompanying Data

Terms used in this report and their definitions are:

"Segregated"-- any school in which 90% or more of the students enrolled are of the same race. This is the definition that has been used by the federal courts in deciding the Atlanta school desegregation suits of the past fifteen years.

"Desegregated"-- any school in which more than 10% of both races are included in the student body. This definition has also been the guideline of the courts in Atlanta desegregation cases.

Enrollment figures--as stated above, the pupil enrollment figures used in this report are the totals reported to the Department of H.E.W. The actual description of this statistic is "pupils in membership," which is the number of students actively enrolled in each school on October 2, 1972. It is not the "average

daily attendance" (a substantially lower figure) or "total enrollment" (a slightly higher figure which often includes more than one registration by the same student).

White-- the H.E.W. report actually reports only minority enrollment (Negroes, American Indians, Orientals, and Spanish-surnamed Americans) and reports whites as "all individuals NOT included in the previous categories."

Number of students transported-- students are transported at taxpayers' expense in all county school systems in Georgia. There is no free bus service provided for city school systems. There is one exception, however; students in the City of Atlanta system may transfer from schools in which their race is in the majority to those in which their race is in the minority. This is done at the taxpayers' expense; in October, 1972, when this survey was conducted, 2,034 students in the City of Atlanta school system were transported under this plan. In addition, students in Atlanta schools ride MARTA buses under a reduced fare plan. MARTA estimates for average ridership of Atlanta Public Schools students have been included in transportation totals for Atlanta and the Metro area.

How To Use The Map

The maps on the following two pages were drawn by Research Atlanta to display the racial composition of public schools in the Metro Atlanta area. Included are the five county systems--Fulton, DeKalb, Cobb, Clayton, and Gwinnett -- and the four city systems -- Atlanta, Decatur, Marietta, and Buford.

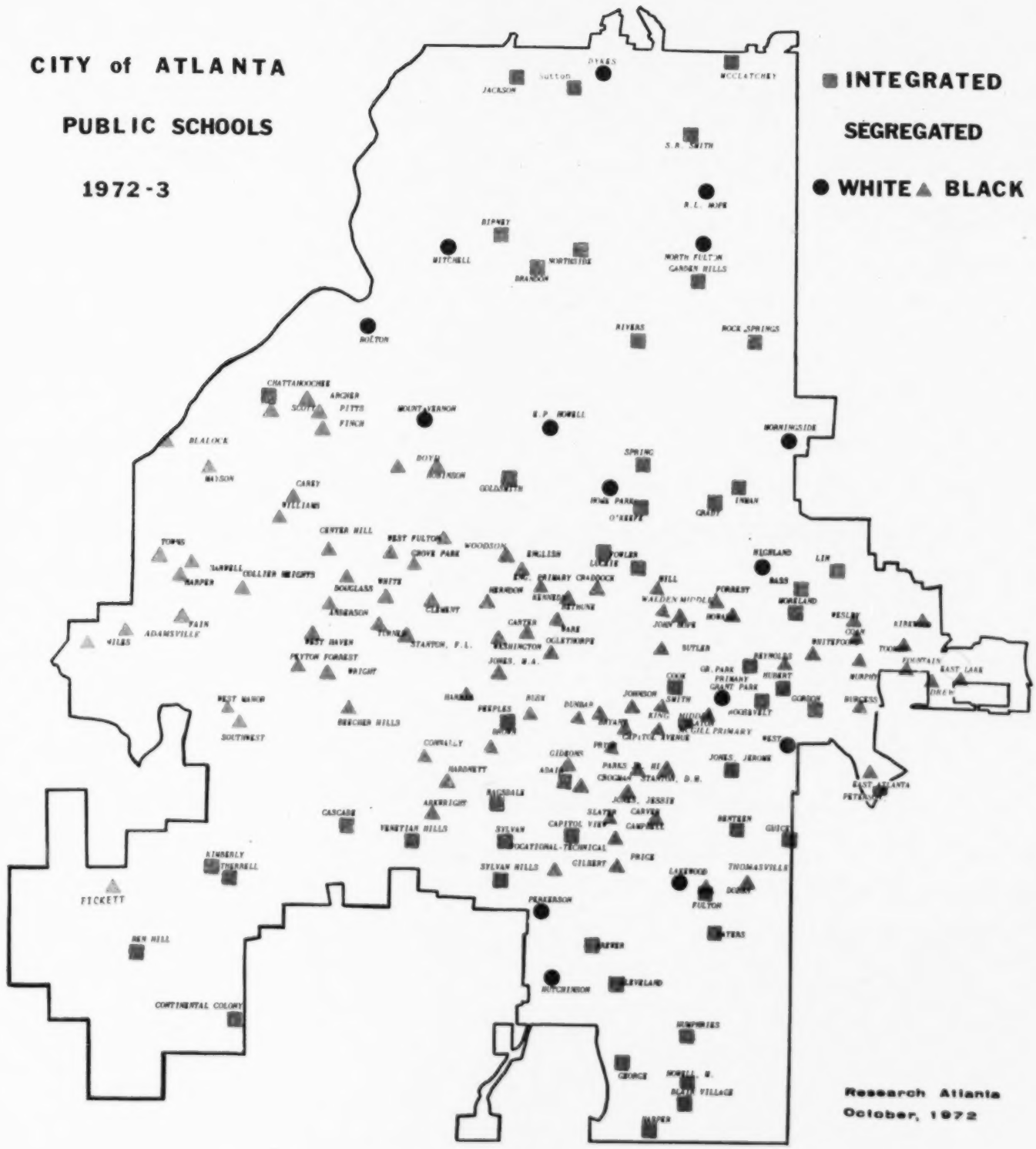
Each dot, triangle, or square on the map represents a school. To obtain precise data on each school including its name, grade levels, number of students and number of students who are transported to school, refer to the tables which follow the maps. Please note that each school system is numbered and listed separately. Refer to the table which refers to that system in which the school is located.

For example, the dot numbered "24" at the top of the large Metro map is number "24" on the Fulton County schools list,"Hopewell Elementary."

All information on the City of Atlanta schools can be found by using the City of Atlanta table which is arranged alphabetically by the name of the school. City of Atlanta schools were included on a separate map because of space considerations.

All enrollment totals marked with an asterisk (*) denote schools in which addition of American Indian, Oriental, and Spanish-surnamed Americans to the black total creates minority enrollment of more than 10%. These schools have been classified as "integrated" on the maps.

The maps and data do not include special education schools or programs.


CITY of ATLANTA
PUBLIC SCHOOLS
1972-3
INTEGRATED
SEGREGATED
WHITE BLACK
Research Atlanta
October, 1972

ATLANTA CITY SCHOOLS

Name of School	Grades	No.of Black Students	No.of White Students	Total No Students	No. Students Transported (Maj.to Min)
Adair	k-7	146	107	253	3
Adamsville	k-7	718	0	718	-
Anderson Park	k-7	732	0	732	-
Archer High	8-12	1401	0	1401	-
Arkwright	k-7	595	13	608	-
Bass High	8-12	664	381	1045	3
Beecher Hills	k-7	591	3	594	-
Ben Hill	k-7	438	137	575	-
Benteen	k-7	84	179	263	10
Bethune	k-5	311	0	311	-
Birney	k-6	78	119	197	73
Blair Village	k-7	328	426	754	6
Blalock	k-7	959	0	959	-
Bolton	k-7	0	199	199	-
Boyd	k-7	746	0	746	-
Brandon	k-7	143	210	353	145
Brewer	k-7	49	275	324	-
Brown High	8-12	1614	62	1676	-
Bryant	k-5	196	0	196	-
Burgess	k-7	583	10	593	-
Butler, H.R.	k-5	380	1	381	-
Campbell	k-7	640	0	640	-
Capitol Ave	k-7	595	1	596	-
Capitol View	k-7	58	285	343	-
Carey	k-7	560	7	567	-
Carter, E.R.	k-7	566	0	566	-
Carver High	8-12	1327	0	1327	-
Cascade	k-7	385	66	451	-
Center Hill	k-7	646	1	647	-
Chattahoochee	k-7	193	197	390	-
Clement	k-7	418	0	418	-
Cleveland Avenue	k-7	63	570	633	-
Coan, Sammye E	6-8	1455	0	1455	-
Collier Heights	k-7	702	0	702	-
Connally	k-7	1171	23	1194	-
Continental Colony	k-7	397	350	747	28
Cook	k-7	546	113	659	-
Craddock	k-5	391	0	391	-
Crogman	k-5	363	2	365	1
Dobbs	k-7	371	29	400	-
Douglass High	8-12	2364	0	2364	-
Drew	k-7	1088	19	1107	-
Dunbar	k-5	614	0	614	-
Dykes High	8-12	7	793	800	8
East Atlanta	8-12	954	54	1008	-
East Lake	k-5	603	2	605	-
English Avenue	k-7	819	0	819	-
English Avenue Primary	k-2	168	0	168	-
Fain	k-7	659	0	659	-
Fickett	k-7	487	23	510	-
Finch	k-7	347	0	347	-

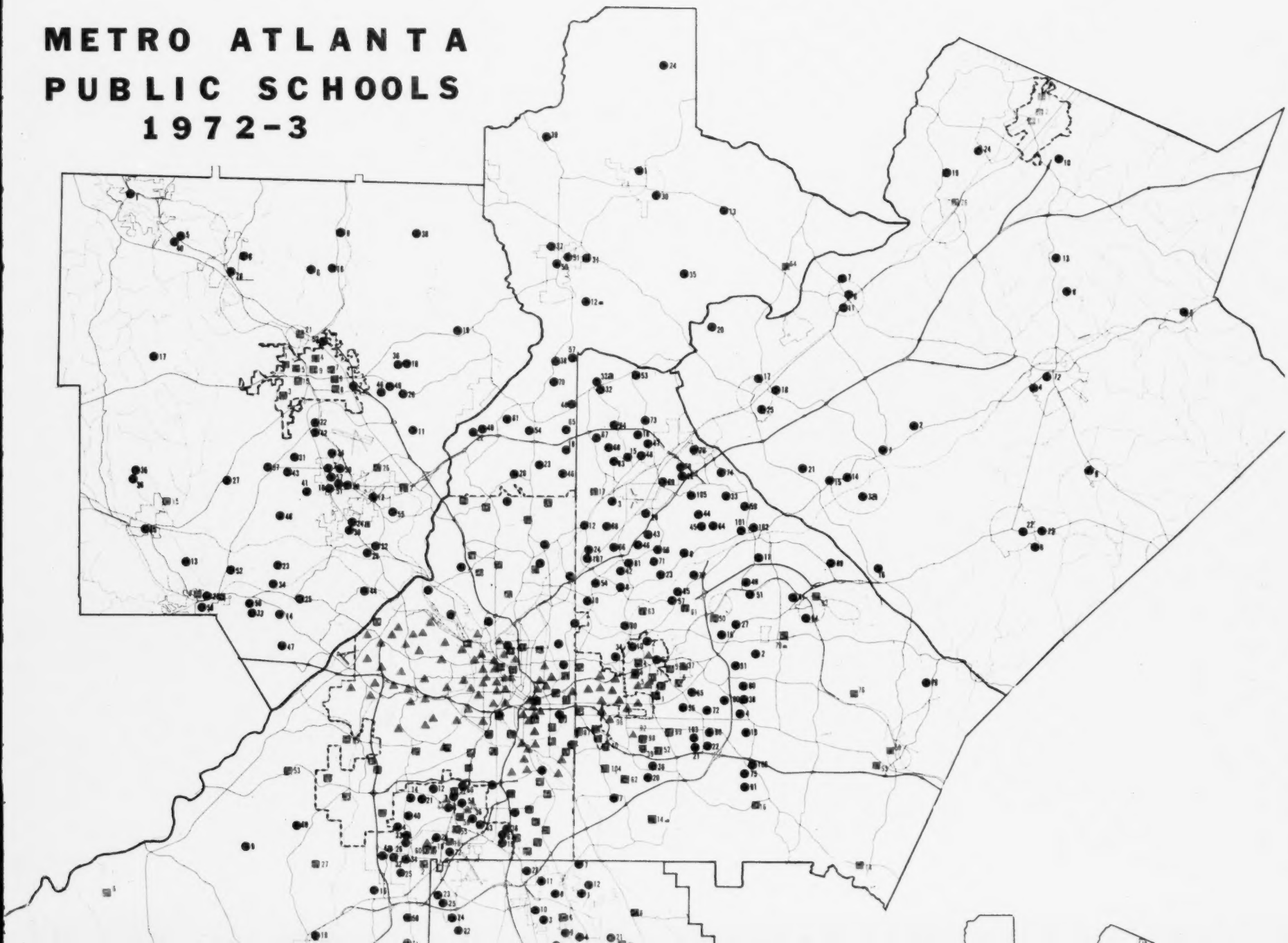
ATLANTA CITY SCHOOLS (continued)

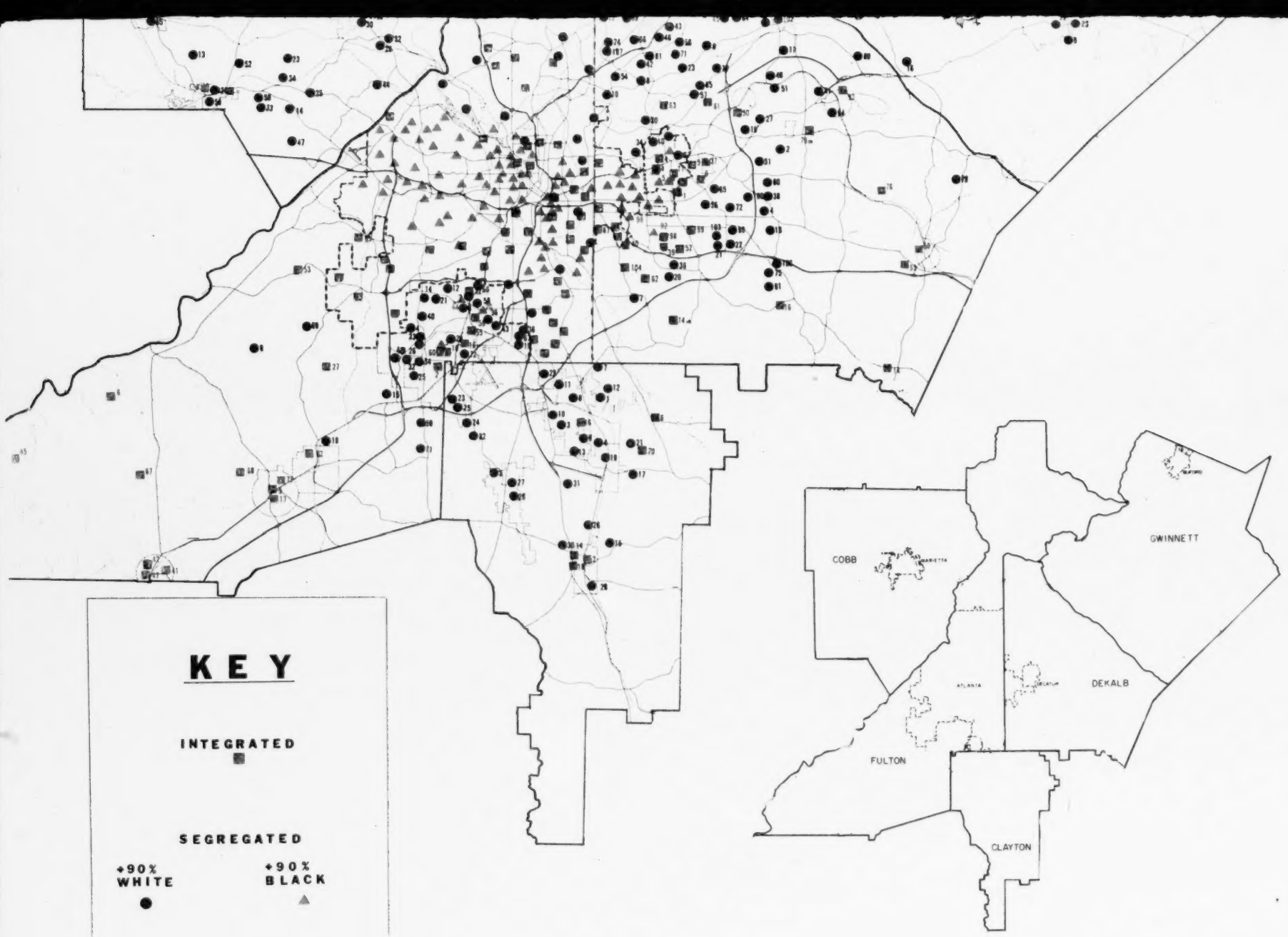
Name of School	Grades	No.of Black Students	No.of White Students	Total No. Students	No. Students Transported (Maj.to Min.)
Forrest	k-5	260	0	260	-
Fountain, William	k-5	489	3	492	-
Fowler	k-7	131	112	243	-
Fulton High	8-23	728	568	1296	12
Garden Hills	k-7	12	343*	355	11
George High	8-12	395	904	1300	-
Gideons	k-7	416	47	463	-
Gilbert	k-7	428	31	459	-
Goldsmith	k-7	101	109	210	-
Gordon	k-7	438	136	574	3
Grady High	8-12	299	748	1047	277
Grant Park	k-7	15	437	452	-
Grant Park Primary	k-3	50	123	173	7
Grove Park	k-7	674	6	680	-
Guice	k-7	27	243	270	20
Hardnett	k-7	367	6	373	-
Harper, C.F.	k-7	539	84	623	-
Harper High	8-12	1835	0	1835	-
Harris, J.C.	k-7	608	29	637	3
Harwell Road	k-7	486	0	486	-
Herndon	k-7	758	0	758	-
Highland	k-7	10	229	239	2
Hill	k-5	430	0	430	-
Home Park	k-7	11	278	289	-
Hope, John	k-5	435	0	435	-
Hope, R.L.	k-7	15	256	271	-
Howard High	9-12	768	1	769	-
Howell, E. P.	k-7	10	243	253	1
Howell, Minnie	k-7	150	264	414	42
Hubert	k-7	370	52	422	-
Humphries	k-7	105	328	433	-
Hutchinson	k-7	12	365	377	1
Inman, S. M.	k-7	5	571*	576	-
Jackson	k-6	76	286	362	78
Johnson, E. P.	k-7	262	11	273	-
Jones, Jerome	k-7	168	190	358	3
Jones, Jessie Mae	k-7	336	0	336	-
Jones, M. Agnes	k-7	638	1	639	-
Kennedy Middle	6-8	869	0	869	-
Kimberly	k-7	318	64	382	-
Kirkwood	k-5	535	0	535	-
Lakewood Heights	k-7	40	378	418	10
Lin	k-7	111	510	621	4
Luckie	k-7	172	114	286	-
McClatchey	k-6	47	188	235	49
Mayson	k-7	245	6	251	-
Miles	k-7	602	1	603	-
Mitchell, Margaret	k-7	34	344	378	16

ATLANTA CITY SCHOOLS (Continued)

Name of School	Grades	No.of Black Students	No.of White Students	Total No. Students	No. Students Transported (Maj.to Min.
Moreland	k-7	109	414	523	80
Morningside	k-7	5	411	416	-
Mt. Vernon	k-7	8	145	153	-
Murphy	9-12	1481	0	1481	-
North Fulton	8-12	26	928	954	19
Northside High	8-12	332	847	1179	319
Oglethorpe	k-7	522	4	526	3
O'Keefe	8-12	384	647	1031	288
Parks Jr. High	8-12	730	0	730	-
Peeples	k-7	232	83	315	-
Perkerson	k-7	4	225	229	-
Peterson	k-7	454	55	509	-
Peyton Forest	k-7	416	0	416	-
Pitts	k-7	877	1	878	1
Price High	8-12	1043	16	1059	-
Pryor	k-7	301	0	301	-
Ragsdale	k-7	368	104	472	-
Reynolds	k-7	267	0	267	-
Rivers	k-7	192	377	569	191
Robinson	k-7	339	0	339	-
Rock Springs	k-7	9	338*	347	3
Roosevelt High	8-12	427	725	1152	131
Rusk	k-7	572	26	598	-
Scott	k-7	578	3	581	-
Slater	k-7	636	0	636	-
Slaton	k-7	429	162	591	-
Smith High	8-12	1119	77	1196	-
Smith	k-6	47	201	248	54
Southwest High	8-12	1079	23	1102	-
Spring Street	k-7	21	266	287	10
Stanton, D.H.	k-7	740	20	760	-
Stanton, F.L.	k-7	339	4	343	-
Sutton Middle	7-8	68	293	361	-
Sylvan Hills	k-7	57	389	446	15
Sylvan Hills High	8-12	377	741	1118	140
Therrell High	8-12	1061	372	1433	-
Thomasville Heights	k-7	799	0	799	-
Toomer	k-7	420	0	420	-
Towns	k-7	601	4	605	-
Turner High	8-12	1178	1	1179	-
Venetian Hills	k-7	655	160	815	-
Walden Middle	6-8	778	0	778	-
Ware	k-7	547	0	547	-
Washington High	8-12	2248	0	2248	-
Waters	k-7	382	266	648	-
Wesley Avenue	k-6	564	0	564	-
West, Anne	k-7	37	413	440	-
West Fulton High	8-12	1167	1	1168	-
West Manor	k-7	473	4	477	-
White	k-7	670	0	670	-
Whitefoord	k-5	463	0	463	-
Williams	k,3,5,7	857	9	866	-
Woodson	k-7	669	0	669	-
Wright	k-7	285	0	285	-
TOTAL		73,985	22,021	96,006	2,066

METRO ATLANTA PUBLIC SCHOOLS 1972-3





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October, 1972

BUFORD CITY SCHOOLS

Name of School	Grades	No.of Black Students	No.of White Students	Total No. Students	No. Students Transported
1. Buford Elem.	1-5	162	348	510	-
2. Buford High School	9-12	96	247	343	-
3. Buford Middle	6-8	80	215	295	-
TOTAL		338	810	1,148	0

CLAYTON COUNTY SCHOOLS

1. Anderson, J	1-6	43	450	493	151
2. Arnold, J.W.	k-6	66	431	497	228
3. Ash Street Elem.	1-6	52	735	787	368
4. Babb, G. P., Jr. High	8-9	61	873	934	520
5. Church St. Elem.	1-6	3	1011	1014	745
6. East Clayton Elem.	1-6	201	882	1083	1039
7. Edmonds, J.E.	1-6	5	570	575	163
8. Forest Park Jr. High	8-9	10	660	670	476
9. Forest Park Sr. High	10-12	79	1835	1914	1251
10.Fountain, W.A.	7	21	727	748	737
11.Hendrix Drive Elem.	1-6	34	587	621	75
12.Huie, Joseph H. Elem.	1-6	1	804	805	545
13.Haynie, B.C. Elem.	1-6	0	948	948	162
14.Jonesboro Jr. High	7-9	151	1446	1597*	1363
15.Jonesboro Sr. High	10-12	134	1238	1372	832
16.Lake City Elem.	1-6	62	423	485	143
17.Lake Harbin Elem.	1-6	0	1158	1158	877
18.Lee Street Elem.	1-6	104	820	924	562
19.Morrow Elem.	1-6	1	575	576	313
20.Morrow Jr. High	7-9	136	1294	1430*	1084
21.Morrow Sr. High	10-12	109	952	1061	741
22.Mountain View Elem.	1-6	17	395	412	115
23.N. Clayton Jr. High	7-9	1	834	835	750
24.N.Clayton Sr. High	10-12	2	1206	1208	972
25.Northcutt, G.W.	1-6	0	808	808	671
26.N.Jonesboro Elem.	1-6	0	403	403	157
27.Riverdale Elem.	1-6	0	969	969	670
28.Riverdale Jr. High	7-9	4	1357	1361	1228
29.Suder, Lillie E.	1-6	93	1102	1195	1107
30.Swint, E.J. Elem.	1-6	0	1062	1062	842
31.Tara Elem.	1-6	0	1224	1224	653
32.West Clayton Elem.	1-6	4	808	812	681
TOTAL		1,437	28,089	29,526	20,221

COBB COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOLS

1. Acworth	k-5	58	709	767	597
2. Argyle	1-6	45	501	546*	248
3. Austell	4-5	79	555	634	431
5. Awtrey, Bernard	6-8	42	956	998	984
6. Bells Ferry	1-6	36	661	697	540
7. Belmont Hills	k-5	1	441	442	-
8. Big Shanty	1-6	5	749	754	754

COBB COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOLS (continued)

Name of School	Grades	No.of Black Students	No.of White Students	Total No. Students	No. Students Transported
9. Blackwells Elem.	1-6	18	1025	1043	832
10.Brown	1-6	0	289	289	-
11.Brumby, Otis	1-6	5	781	786	756
12.Campbell High	9-12	44	1276	1320	1060
13.Clarkdale	1-5	4	538	542	497
14.Clay, Lucius D.	1-6	0	630	630	449
15.Compton Elem.	k-6	97	756	851	701
16.Daniel, J.J.	7-9	60	1637	1697	1573
17.Due West	1-6	10	450	460	398
18.East Cobb Jr. High	7-9	11	1833	1844	1640
19.Eastside Elem.	1-6	2	1040	1042	-
20.East Valley Elem.	1-6	0	729	729	560
21.Elizabeth Elem.	k-6	46	397	443	304
22.Fair Oaks	4-6	2	819	821	453
23.Floyd Jr. High	7-9	0	1357	1357	1265
23A.Garrett, Luke	6-8	55	616	671	644
24.Green Acres Elem.	1-6	1	478	479	67
24A.Griffin Middle School	6-8	12	942	954	904
25.Harmony-Leland Elem.	4-6	10	629	639	422
26.Hawthorne Elem.	k-5	90	304	394	-
27.Hollydale Elem.	1-6	48	736	784	607
28.Kennesaw Elem.	4-6	20	543	563	555
29.Kenwood	1-5	0	293	293	153
30.King Springs Elem.	1-5	1	722	723	621
31.LaBelle	k-6	0	760	760	166
32.Lee, Fitzhugh	1-6	17	276	293	208
33.Lindley, Frank Jr. High	7-9	4	1035	1039	895
34.Mableton Elem.	1-6	0	653	653	407
35.McEachern Sr. High	9-12	36	1063	1099	1014
36.McEachern Middle School	6-8	52	796	848	848
37.Milford	1-6	0	878	878	461
38.Mountain View	1-6	1	952	953	943
39.Nash Jr. High	6-8	52	1060	1112	786
40.North Cobb High	9-12	55	1257	1312	1269
41.Norton Park	1-6	0	854	854	622
42.Osborne,RL Jr.High	6-9	6	1064	1070	901
43.Osborne, RL Sr.High	10-12	2	1332	1334	892
44.Pebblebrook High	9-12	19	945	964	671
45.Powder Springs Elem.	1-5	26	443	469	389
46.Powers Ferry Elem.	1-6	0	520	520	166
47.Riverside	1-6	0	555	555	417
48.Russell, Richard	1-6	0	874	874	707
49.Sedallie Park	1-6	29	412	441	188
50.Sky View	1-6	0	731	731	527
51.Smyrna Elem.	1-5	1	351	352	129
52.South Cobb High	9-12	71	1444	1515	1341
53.Sprayberry	10-12	53	1273	1326	1298
55.Teasley Elem.	1-6	17	208	225	200
56.Wheeler, Joseph	10-12	6	1436	1442	1238
57.Wills, F.T.	9-12	39	1109	1148	504
TOTAL		1,295	45,748	47,043	35,202

DECATUR CITY SCHOOLS

Name of School	Grades	No. of Black Students	No. of White Students	Total No. Students	No. Students Transported
1. Beacon Elem.	1-6	425	15	440	-
2. Clairmont Elem.	1-6	0	137	137	-
3. College Heights	1-6	349	1	350	-
4. Decatur High	9-12	645	357	1002	-
5. Fifth Avenue	1-6	375	0	375	-
6. Glenwood	1-6	7	133	140	-
7. Oakhurst Elem.	1-5	356	20	376	-
8. Renfroe Middle School	7-8	524	206	730	-
10. Westchester	1-6	7	142	149	-
11. Winnona Park	1-6	79	168	247	-
TOTAL		2,767	1,179	3,946	0

DEKALB COUNTY SCHOOLS

1. Hooper, Alexander	1-7	383	219	602	290
2. Allgood	1-7	2	706	708	484
3. Ashford Park	1-7	1	657	658	86
4. Atherton	1-7	2	772	774	289
5. Avondale	1-7	90	477	567	297
6. Avondale High	8-12	263	1313	1576	727
7. Boldercrest	1-7	0	433	433	359
8. Briarcliff High	8-12	2	1563	1565	1005
9. Briarlake	1-7	3	656	659	138
10. Briar Vista	1-7	0	563	563	139
11. Brockett	1-7	0	777	777	307
12. Brookhaven	1-7	0	333	333	-
13. Canby Lane	1-7	0	810	810	294
14. Candler, Murphey	1-7	28	248	276	253
14A. Cedar Grove High	8-10	59	429	488	419
15. Chamblee High	8-12	64	1722	1786	1287
16. Chapel Hill	1-7	93	747	840	582
17. Cherry	1-7	128	224	352	227
18. Chesnut	1-7	0	601	601	223
19. Clarkston High	8-12	184	1773	1957	1610
20. Clifton	1-7	62	594	656	405
21. Columbia	1-7	12	672	684	264
22. Columbia High	8-12	198	1929	2127	1021
23. Coralwood	1-7	14	284	298	90
24. Cross Keys High	8-12	108	1557	1665	1081
29. Dresden	1-7	0	734	734	-
30. Druid Hills High	8-12	50	1034	1084	852
31. Dunaire	1-7	1	586	587	309
32. Dunwoody	1-7	0	828	828	585
32A. Dunwoody High	8-10	0	909	909	642
33. Evansdale	1-7	0	286	286	4
34. Fernbank	1-7	0	707	707	454
36. Flat Shoals	1-7	29	622	651	140
37. Forrest Hills	1-7	88	336	424	152
38. Glen Haven	1-7	8	454	462	213

DEKALB COUNTY SCHOOLS (continued)

Name of School	Grades	No. of Black Students	No. of White Students	Total No. Students	No. Students Transported
39.Gordon High	8-12	996	370	1366	1097
40.Gresham Park	1-7	113	376	489	67
41.Hambrick	1-7	0	800	800	70
42.Harris, Margaret	1-7	4	334	338	75
43.Hawthorne	1-7	1	591	592	172
44.Henderson High	8-12	1	2239	2240	1415
45.Henderson Mill	1-7	0	582	582	81
46.Heritage	1-7	0	378	378	133
47.Hightower	1-7	18	887	905	585
48.Huntley Hills	1-7	46	752	798	181
49.Idlewood	1-7	15	714	729	317
50.Indian Creek	1-7	91	686	777	495
51.Jolly	1-7	1	872	873	207
52.Kelley Lake	1-7	202	348	550	138
53.Kingsley	1-7	0	922	922	760
54.Kittredge	1-7	2	461	463	226
55.Knollwood	1-7	49	528	577	12
56.Lakeside High	8-12	13	1903	1916	961
57.Laurel Ridge	1-7	0	630	630	115
58.Lithonia High	8-12	270	676	946	701
59.Livsey	1-7	0	513	513	58
61.McLendon	1-7	120	598	718	299
62.Meadowview	1-7	64	565	629	156
63.Medlock	1-7	92	478	570	193
64.Midvale	1-7	0	697	697	201
65.Midway	1-7	5	500	505	23
66.Montclair	1-7	3	396	399	360
67.Montgomery	1-7	62	760	822	352
68.Nancy Creek	1-7	3	722	725	337
69.Northwoods	1-7	3	616	619	89
70.Oakcliff	1-7	4	923	927	301
71.OakGrove	1-7	0	408	408	120
72.Peachcrest	1-7	38	522	560	4
73.Peachtree High	8-12	6	2020	2026	1483
74.Pleasantdale	1-7	0	503	503	225
75.Rainbow	1-7	0	841	841	497
76.Redan	1-7	38	314	352	254
77.Rehobeth	1-7	1	633	634	270
78.Reynolds	1-7	2	616	618	343
79.RockChapel	1-7	1	584	585	214
79A.Rock Bridge	1-7	31	199	230	114
80.Rowland	1-7	0	672	672	22
81.Sagamore Hills	1-7	0	559	559	56
82.Sequoyah High	8-12	3	1671	1674	1300
83.Sexton Woods	1-7	18	567	585	48
84.Shallowford	1-7	0	815	815	176
85.Shamrock High	8-12	23	1643	1666	1057
87.Sky Haven	1-7	342	477	819	523
88.Skyland	1-7	0	591	591	44
89.Smoke Rise	1-7	68	891	959	756

DEKALB COUNTY SCHOOLS (continued)

Name of School	Grades	No.of Black Students	No.of White Students	Total No. Students	No. Students Transported
90.Snapfinger	1-7	4	872	876	217
91.Southwest DeKalb High	8-12	22	1827	1849	1256
92.Steele	1-7	751	30	781	9
93.Stone Mountain	1-7	96	720	816	641
94.Stone Mountain High	8-12	70	1005	1075	810
95.Stoneview	1-7	401	468	869	685
96.Terry Mill	1-7	821	28	849	514
98.Tilson	1-7	545	63	608	1
99.Toney	1-7	532	390	922	4
100.Towers High	8-12	14	2242	2256	1123
101.Tucker	1-7	0	597	597	440
102.Tucker High	8-12	31	2013	2044	1575
103.Wadsworth	1-7	27	446	473	26
104.Walker High	8-12	180	1259	1439	1090
105.Warren	1-7	0	542	542	227
106.Wesley Chapel	1-7	0	671	671	533
107.Woodward	1-7	0	562	562	14
TOTAL		8,308	77,811	86,119	41,076

FULTON COUNTY SCHOOLS

1. Alpharetta	1-7	40	791	831	656
2. Avery	1-7	183	41	224	-
3. Beavers	1-7	417	28	445	-
4. Briarwood High	8-12	6	786	792	393
4A.Brookview	1-7	6	324	340	-
5. Campbell High	8-12	183	669	852	480
6. Cedar Grove	1-7	32	175	207	150
7. Central Park	1-7	44	257	301	-
8. Church St.	1-7	0	152	152	-
9. Cliftondale	1-7	0	303	303	-
10.College Park High	8-12	200	423	623	-
11.Collins High	8-12	24	1155	1179	798
12.Conley Hills	1-7	4	519	523	-
12A.Crestwood High	8-10	0	333	333	292
13.Dodd	1-7	0	120	120	81
14.Dodson Drive	1-7	8	367	375	-
15.Eastern	1-7	58	275	329	99
16.East Point	1-7	402	37	439	10
17.Fairburn	1-7	79	258	337	93
18.Hammond	1-7	2	534	536	-
19.Hapeville High	8-12	8	489	497	-
20.Harris Street	1-7	5	162	167	7
21.Headland High	8-12	9	945	954	-
22.Heard's Ferry	1-7	0	246	246	39
23.High Point	1-7	0	478	478	93
24.Hopewell	1-7	0	150	150	92
25.Lakeshore High	8-12	67	1001	1068	521
26.Laurel Hills	1-7	8	967	975	553
27.Lee	1-7	54	467	521	334
28.Liberty-Guinn	1-7	8	287	295	-
29.Longino	1-7	58	262	320	-
30.Milton High	8-12	33	891	924	729
31.Mimosa	1-7	19	767	786	619

FULTON COUNTY SCHOOLS (continued)

Name of School	Grades	No.of Black Students	No.of White Students	Total No. Students	No. Students Transported
32.Mitchell	1-7	27	466	493	191
33.Mt. Olive	1-7	8	530	538	-
34.Newton Estates	1-7	5	243	248	-
35.Newton	1-7	0	139	139	93
36.North Avenue	1-7	0	330	330	-
37.North Roswell	1-7	5	604	609	303
38.North Springs High	1-7	1	1099	1100	626
39.Northwestern	1-7	3	253	256	217
40.OakKnoll	1-7	2	497	499	-
41.Palmetto	1-7	122	21	143	12
42.Palmetto High	8-12	156	448	604	470
43.Parklane	1-7	7	402	409	15
44.Quillian	1-7	214	0	214	-
45.Rico	1-7	30	103	133	115
46.Ridgeview High	8-12	2	922	924	825
47.Riley, Charles E.	1-7	57	224	281	105
48.Riley, James L.	1-7	0	546	546	407
49.Riverwood High	8-11	0	735	735	486
50.Roswell	1-7	36	406	442	123
51.Roswell High	8-12	48	961	1009	540
52.Russell High	8-12	268	642	910	1
53.Sandtown	1-7	24	185	209	111
54.Sandy Springs High	8-12	2	739	741	67
55.Smith	1-7	38	223	261	8
56.South Fulton High	8-12	85	213	298	-
57.Spalding Drive	1-7	0	572	572	172
58.Stonewall	1-7	15	241	256	184
59.The Meadows	1-7	5	818	823	317
60.Thomas High	8	76	103	179	-
61.Underwood Hills	1-7	2	461	463	60
62.Union City	1-7	102	338	440	-
63.Utoy Springs	1-7	74	89	163	75
64.Warsaw	1-7	11	71	82	86
65.Webb	1-7	0	422	422	161
66.Wells, Jere A.	1-7	0	166	166	-
67.Wells, Josephine	1-7	3	338	341	9
68.West, Evoline	1-7	44	228	272	204
69.Westwood	8-12	49	689	738	659
70.Woodland	1-7	0	361	361	196
71.Word	1-7	90	260	350	63
72.Young	1-7	5	197	202	12
TOTAL		3,560	31,024	34,584	12,952

GWINNETT COUNTY SCHOOLS

Name of School	Grades	No.of Black Students	No.of White Students	Total No. Students	No. Students Transported
1. Berkmar High	9-12	1	1355	1356	1068
2. Bethesda Elem.	1-6	0	906	907	873
3. Britt Elem.	1-5	78	919	997	831
3a. Camp Creek Elem.	1-6	1	810	811	790
4. Central Gwinnett Lawrenceville	9-12	49	688	737	502
5. Dacula Elem. & High	1-12	71	864	935	812
6. Duluth Middle	6-8	26	403	429	342
7. Duluth High	9-12	32	420	452	189
8. Dyer Elem.	1-5	5	539	544	527
9. Grayson Elem.	1-7	24	444	468	437
10. Harmony Elem.	1-7	0	388	388	382
11. Harris, B.B.Elem.	1-4	62	657	719	702
12. Lawrenceville Elem.	1-5	63	700	763	752
13. Lawrenceville Mid.	6-8	39	689	728	709
14. Lilburn Elem.	1-5	0	685	685	665
15. Lilburn Middle	6-8	1	1132	1133	1123
16. Mountain Park	1-7	11	869	880	777
17. Norcross Elem.	1-5	56	727	783	738
18. Norcross High	9-12	35	887	922	742
19. North Gwinnett	8-12	13	790	803	803
20. Peachtree Elem.	1-5	4	756	760	758
21. Rockbridge Elem.	1-5	0	821	821	778
22. Snellville Mid.	6-8	35	724	759	651
23. South Gwinnett	9-12	54	1068	1122	983
24. Sugar Hill Elem.	1-7	0	632	632	563
25. Summerour Middle	6-8	37	818	855	808
26. Suwannee Elem.	1-7	46	273	319	272
TOTAL		743	19,965	20,708	18,577

MARIETTA CITY SCHOOLS

1. Allgood Elem.	1-5	74	171	245	-
2. Barnberry Elem.	1-5	2	184	186	-
3. Hickory Hills Elem.	1-5	55	231	286	-
4. Lockheed Elem.	1-5	61	215	276	-
5. Marietta High	9-12	279	1074	1353	-
6. Marietta Jr. High	6-8	302	1010	1312	-
7. Park Street 12 Elem.	k-5	124	242	366	-
8. Pine Forest	1-5	90	399	489	-
9. West Side	1-5	82	273	355	-
10. Wright Street	1-5	66	164	230	-
TOTAL		1,135	3,963	5,098	0

III.

DESEGREGATION AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS IN METRO ATLANTA

Six percent of all elementary and secondary students in Metro Atlanta are currently enrolled in private schools. Metro private school enrollment for 1972-73 is 20,146. This represents an increase of about 2000 students from the year before and an increase of about 5000 over the 1970-71 total. Total enrollment in the nine Metro Area public school systems for 1972-73 is 324,187, a decrease of about 750 from last year.

The information included in this survey comes from two sources - "Unofficial Information on Non-public Schools in Georgia Submitted to the State Department of Education - November, 1972" and a Research Atlanta telephone poll of Metro Area private schools. The survey includes regular primary and secondary schools, both accredited and non-accredited, but does not include special schools, adult education, or nurseries.

Research Atlanta was able to contact 53 of the 66 private schools in the five county area by telephone and was thus able to update total enrollment figures from the State Department of Education and to obtain figures on black enrollment and estimates of future enrollment potential. These figures are not exact, but are based on the best information available.

The survey indicated that black students make up about 13% of the private school enrollment in Metro Atlanta. Twenty-nine per cent of the Metro Area public school enrollment is black.

The survey also indicated that existing Atlanta area private schools could not accomodate more than 1500-2000 additional students for the next academic year.

SYSTEM-BY-SYSTEM ANALYSIS OF PRIVATE SCHOOL ENROLLMENT

City of Atlanta

The City of Atlanta has 27 private schools, the largest number of private schools in the Metro Area. Atlanta also has the largest number of students in private schools. There are 9289 students in the City of Atlanta private schools. This is 9% of all public and private school students in the City's elementary, middle and high schools.

There are 1802 black students in the Atlanta private schools which replied to this survey. Black students thus represent 24% of the total enrollment of private schools contacted.

The Atlanta public schools have a black enrollment of 73,985, or 77%. Six Atlanta private schools have a majority of black students.

DeKalb County

DeKalb County (not including Decatur) has 18 private schools with 5152 students representing 6% of all DeKalb students. Three hundred thirty-seven black students making up 7% of the enrollment attend DeKalb private schools. The public schools have 8303 black students making up 10% of the enrollment.

Cobb County

Cobb County (including Marietta) has six private schools with 1326 students or 2% of the area's total school enrollment. There are 15 black students in the private schools who make up 1% of the enrollment as compared to 2430 black students who make up 5% of the public school enrollment.

Fulton County.

Fulton County (outside of Atlanta) has ten private schools with 3580 students. This represents 9% of all Fulton students. Only 21 of the private school students are black while there are 3560 black students in the public schools. The private schools are 1% black; the public schools are 10% black.

Clayton County

Clayton County has only one private school with 35 students, representing less than 1% of that county's students. (Research Atlanta was unable to contact that school.)

Gwinnett County (and Buford)

There are two private schools in Gwinnett with 425 students. This is 2% of Gwinnett's total students. Three of the students are black as compared to 1089 in the public schools. The private schools are 1% black and the public schools are 5% black.

City of Decatur

Decatur has two private schools with 339 students. Eight per cent of Decatur students are in these private schools. The two schools have 69 black students while Decatur public schools have 2767 blacks. Blacks represent 20% of the private schools and 70% of the public schools.

While many of the schools contacted indicated an interest in expansion, few presently have the necessary resources. Most of the schools contacted reported that they do not expect any substantial increase in enrollment next year over this year.

The schools most interested in expansion are the smaller schools currently under-enrolled which would be able to increase enrollment slightly. For many of these schools, however, raising funds for expansion is a problem.

The larger and older "prestige" schools are generally filled to capacity. Of the schools contacted only Pace Academy has an expansion program. Some of the others plan to discuss expansion in the near future, but extensive expansion is not expected.

The Catholic Archdiocese of Atlanta, Department of Education reported that little increase in enrollment can take place next year since the parochical schools are currently filled to capacity.

METRO AREA BLACK AND WHITE ENROLLMENT IN PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS

	CLAYTON	COBB(& MARIETTA)	DEKALB	DECATUR	FULTON	ATLANTA	GWINNETT (& BUFORD)	METRO TOTAL
NO. ALL STUDENTS	29,561	53,467	91,27[illegible]	4,285	38,164	105,295	22,290	344,333
NO. STUDENTS IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS +	29,526	52,141	86,119	3,946	34,584	96,006	21,865	324,187
NO. STUDENTS IN PRIVATE SCHOOLS	35	1,326	5,152	339	3,580	9,289	425	20,146
% STUDENTS IN PRIVATE SCHOOLS=	.1%	2%	6%	8%	9%	9%	2%	6%
NO. BLACK STUDENTS IN PRIVATE SCHOOLS*	-	15	337	69	21	1,802	3	2,251
% BLACK STUDENTS IN PRIVATE SCHOOLS*	-	1%	7%	20%	1%	24%	1%	13%
NO. BLACK STUDENTS IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS+	1,437	2,430	8,308	2,767	3,560	73,985	1,089	93,576
% BLACK STUDENTS IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS	5%	5%	10%	70%	10%	77%	5%	29%

+ Figures from H.E.W.

= Figures from State Department of Education

* Figures from Research Atlanta survey; for schools replying to survey only

NOTE: The difficulties involved in obtaining enrollment information for nine different school systems, for some purposes over a twenty-year period, made it necessary to utilize different data bases in various sections of this report. In addition, enrollment and attendance statistics change daily, making it important that comparable data be used when examining information from various school systems. For these reasons, there are unavoidable differences between student population data on some systems in different sections of this report. All data within a particular section, however, is comparable and consistent.

APPENDIX A

COMPARISON OF N.A.A.C.P. - SCHOOL BOARD DESEGREGATION PLANS

There have been many desegregation plans offered during the course of school desegregation litigation in Atlanta. The latest plans offered by the N.A.A.C.P. and the School Board have been analyzed below. The latest N.A.A.C.P. plan was released on January 16,1973. The most recent School Board plan was released November 17, 1972. A new school board plan in response to the N.A.A.C.P. proposal was to be released by mid-February, 1973, but it was not available when this report went to press.

The new desegregation plan released January 16, 1973, by the N.A.A.C.P. in the continuing Atlanta desegregation suit would increase by more than 75% the number of students in Atlanta currently attending integrated schools. According to enrollment data released by the Atlanta Public Schools in October for the 1972-73 school year, 27,239 students in the City currently attend integrated schools. The N.A.A.C.P. plan would increase this total by 21,316 to 48,555, a 78% increase.

In comparison, the latest desegregation plan offered by the Atlanta Board of Education on November 17, 1972, would increase the number of students in integrated schools by 8,275 to 35,179 or by 30%.

Under the N.A.A.C.P.'s plan, 53% of the students in the Atlanta school system would be in integrated schools. The school board's plan would place 44% of the system's students in integrated schools. At present, 30% of the students in the Atlanta school system are in integrated schools.

Our analysis of the two plans utilized the printed desegregation plans of the N.A.A.C.P. and the Atlanta Board of Education as well as enrollment data provided by the school system. The report used the terms "segregated"

and "integrated" as defined by the federal courts in the Atlanta desegregation case. "Segregated" schools are those in which 90% or more of the students are of the same race. An "integrated" school is one in which more than 10% of both races are enrolled.

Increases in Integration

The new N.A.A.C.P. plan would increase the number of integrated schools in Atlanta from the current 47 schools to a total of 90. The School Board plan would increase the number of integrated schools to 64. There are 153 schools in the Atlanta Public School system.

The N.A.A.C.P. plan would eliminate segregation in the 20 schools which currently have 90% or more white enrollment. The School Board plan would eliminate segregation in 14 of the 20 segregated white schools. Under the School Board's plan, over 3,000 students, or approximately 42% of the current number of white students in segregated schools would remain in schools which are 90% or more white. The U.S.Court of Appeals, in its October 6, 1972, decision in the Atlanta case, has ordered that the 20 "all or virtually all white" schools "must receive special attention".

Reductions in Segregation

The number of black students in schools which have 90% or more black students would be reduced by 17,752 by the new N.A.A.C.P. plan. This would be a reduction of nearly one-third of the 59,354 black students currently in segregated black schools in Atlanta. By comparison, the School Board's plan would reduce the number of blacks in segregated black schools by 3,574, or 6% of the total currently in segregated black schools.

The N.A.A.C.P. plan would leave 59 schools segregated in the city system. All would be 90% or more black. The school board's plan would leave 85 schools segregated. 79 of these schools would be 90% or more black; 6 schools would be 90% or more white. At present, there are 106 segregated schools in Atlanta. Of these schools, 86 are segregated black and 20 are segregated

School Closings

Both plans would close four schools. Both plans would close Mount Vernon and R.L. Hope elementary schools. The school board's plan would also close Dykes High school and E.P. Howell elementary. The N.A.A.C.P. plan would close Bethune and John Hope elementary schools. All four schools closed under the school board's plan are currently segregated white. Two of the schools closed under the N.A.A.C.P. plan are currently segregated white and two are segregated black.

No attempt was made to estimate the number of students transferred under this plan since insufficient data is available. Two other plans were not examined. First, the N.A.A.C.P.'s plan of January, 1972, known as the "Stollee plan" was not examined since it (apparently) has been superceeded by the most recent plan and because its effect is relatively simple and well known (all schools in the Atlanta Public School System would be desegregated). Second, the "compromise" plan, filed with the U.S. Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals in November, 1972, was not examined because it did not provide sufficient information to allow comparison with the plans examined here.

The tables on the following pages are organized to show the following

Table 1

Table 1 is a summary and analysis of Tables 2-4. It shows the effect each plan would have on the current degree of desegregation in the Atlanta Public Schools. Data is given in two categories, change in the number of segregated and desegregated schools under each plan and change in the number of students in segregated and desegregated schools under each plan. Percentage changes have also been computed to allow comparison of the effectiveness of each plan in desegregating the school system.

Table 2

Table 2 shows the effect of the N.A.A.C.P. plan of January, 1973, on the Atlanta Public Schools, by the number of schools it would desegregate and the number of students who would attend segregated and desegregated schools. Following Table 2 is a list of schools as they would be distributed by race under the N.A.A.C.P. plan.

Table 3

Table 3 shows the effect of the Atlanta Board of Education's plan of November, 1972, on the Atlanta Public Schools, by the number of schools it would desegregate and the number of students who would attend segregated and desegregated schools if the school board's plan were adopted. Following Table 3 is a list of schools as they would be distributed by race under the School Board's plan.

Table 4

Table 4 shows the current degree of desegregation in the Atlanta Public Schools by schools and by students enrolled to allow independent comparisons with the plans presented on the previous two tables. Following this table is a list of schools distributed by race as reported by the Atlanta school system in October, 1972.

TABLE 1

COMPARISON OF SCHOOL DESEGREGATION PLANS
TO CURRENT DEGREE OF DESEGREGATION

SCHOOLS

	New NAACP		School Board	
Increase in Number and Percentage of Desegregated Schools	No.	% Increase	No.	% Increase
Elementary	+37	+100%	+17	+46%
Middle	+ 3	+300%	+ 0	+ 0%
High	+ 3	+ 33%	+ 0	+ 0%
TOTAL	+43	+91%	+17	+36%
Decrease in Number and Percentage of Segregated (Black) Schools				
Elementary (Includes two closed)	-22	-32%	-7	-10%
Middle	- 1	-25%	-0	- 0%
High	- 4	-29%	--0	- 0%
TOTAL (Includes two closed)	-27	-31%	-7	- 8%
Decrease in Number and Percentage of Segregated (White) Schools				
Elementary (Includes two closed)	-18	-100%	(Includes 3 closed) -13	-72%
Middle	- 0	- 0%	- 0	- 0%
High	- 2	- 2%	(Closed) - 1	-50%
TOTAL (Includes two closed)	-20	-110%	(Includes 4 closed) -14	-70%

STUDENTS

Increase in Number and Percentage of Students in Desegregated Schools				
Elementary	+11,385	+70%	+7,940	+49%
Middle	+ 5,223	+1393%	+ 0	+ 0%
High	+ 4,708	+45%	+ 335	+ 3%
TOTAL	+21,316	+78%	+8,275	+30%
Change in Number and Percentage of Students in Segregated Schools		90% or More Black		
Elementary	-11,570	-32%	-3,639	-10%
Middle	- 101	- 3%	- 0	- 0%
High	- 6,081	-31%	+ 65	+ 0%
TOTAL	-17,752	-30%	-3,574	- 6%
		90% or More White		
Elementary	- 6,009	-100%	-4,034	-67%
Middle*	-	-	-	-
High	- 1,719	-100%	- 332	-19%
TOTAL	- 7,728	-100%	-4,366	-56%

TABLE 2

NAACP STUDENT ASSIGNMENT PLAN,
JANUARY, 1973

SCHOOLS	TOTAL	ELEMENTARY	MIDDLE	HIGH (Junior & Senior)
Number of Schools Integrated	90	74	4	12
Number of Schools Segregated Black	59	46	3	10
Number of Schools Segregated White	0	0	0	0
Number of Schools Closed	4	4	0	0
STUDENTS				
Number of Students in Integrated Schools	48,555	27,711	5,598	15,246
Number of Students in Segregated Schools (Black)	42,074	24,892	3,634	13,548
Black	41,532	24,623	3,480	13,429
White	542	269	154	119
Number of Students in Segregated Schools (White)	0	0	0	0
Black	0	0	0	0
White	0	0	0	0

DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOOLS BY RACE,

N.A.A.C.P. PLAN

INTEGRATED (90)		SEGREGATED BLACK (59)		SEGREGATED WHITE (0)
ELEMENTARY				
Adair	Hutchinson	Adamsville	Johnson	none
Ben Hill	Inman	Anderson Park	Jones, Jessie	
Benteen	Jackson	Arkwright	Kirkwood	
Birney	Jones, J.	Beecher Hills	Mayson	
Blair Village	Jones, M. A.	Blalock	Miles	
Bolton	Kimberly	Boyd	Peyton Forrest	
Brandon	Lakewood	Bryant	Robinson	
Brewer	Lin	Burgess	Rusk	
Butler	Luckie	Capitol Ave.	Scott	
Campbell	McClatchey	Carey	Stanton, D.	
Capitol View	Mitchell	Carter	Toomer	
Cascade	Moreland	Center Hill	Towns	
Chattahoochee	Morningside	Clement	Ware	
Cleveland	Mount Vernon	Collier Hts.	White	
Continental Col.	Oglethorpe	Connally	Williams	
Cook	Peeples	Craddock	Wright	
Dobbs	Perkerson	Crogman		
Finch	Ragsdale	Drew		
Forrest	Reynolds	Dunbar		
Fowler	Rivers	East Lake		
Garden Hills	Rock Springs	English		
Gilbert	Slaton	English Primary		
Gordon	Slater	Fain		
Grant Park	Smith, S.	Fickett		
Grant Park Prim.	Spring St.	Fountain		
Guice	Stanton, F.	Gideons		
Harper	Sylvan Hills	Grove Park		
Herndon	Thomasville	Hardnett		
Highland	Venetian Hills	Harris		
Hill	Walden	Harwell		
Home Park	Waters			
Hope, R. L.	Wesley			
Howell, M.	West			
Hubert	West Manor			
Humphries	Whitefoord			
	Woodson			
MIDDLE AND HIGH				
Archer	O'Keefe	Brown	Murphy	
Bass	Pitts	Carver	Parks	
Douglass	Price	Coan	Southwest	
Fulton	Roosevelt	East Atlanta	Turner	
George	Smith, H.	Harper	Washington	
Grady	Sutton	Howard	West Fulton	
North Fulton	Sylvan	Kennedy		
Northside	Therrell			
SCHOOLS CLOSED				
		Bethune		Howell, E. P.
		Hope, J.		Dykes High

TABLE 3

ATLANTA BOARD OF EDUCATION
STUDENT ASSIGNMENT PLAN

	TOTAL	ELEMENTARY	MIDDLE	HIGH
SCHOOLS				
Number of Schools Integrated	64	54	1	9
Number of Schools Segregated Black	79	61	4	14
Number of Schools Segregated White	6	5	0	1
Number of Schools Closed	4	3	0	1
STUDENTS				
Number of Students in Integrated Schools	35,179	23,931	375	10,873
Number of Students in Segregated Schools (Black)	56,252	32,823	3,735	19,694
Black	55,642	32,499	3,735	19,408
White	610	324	0	286
Number of Students in Segregated Schools (White)	3,362	1,975	0	1,387
Black	238	140	0	98
White	3,124	1,835	0	1,289

DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOOLS BY RACE, ATLANTA BOARD OF EDUCATION PLAN

INTEGRATED (64)

ELEMENTARY

Adair
Ben Hill
Bentee
Birney
Blair Village
Boyd
Bolton
Brandon
Brewer
Capitol View
Cascade
Chattahoochee
Continental Col.
Cook
Forrest
Fowler
Garden Hills
Goldsmith
Gordon
Grant Park
Grant Park Primary
Harper
Highland
Hill
Home Park
Howell, M
Hubert
Humphries
Hutchinson
Inman
Jackson
Jones, Jerome
Kimberly
Lin
Luckie
McClatchey
Morningside
Moreland
Peeples
Perkerson
Peterson
Ragsdale
Reynolds
Rivers
Robinson
Rock Springs
Slaton
Smith, S
Sylvan Hills
Thomasville
Venetian Hills
Waters
Wesley
West

MIDDLE AND HIGH

Bass
Fulton
George
Grady
Northside
O'Keefe
Roosevelt
Sutton
Sylvan
Therrell

SCHOOLS CLOSED

SEGREGATED BLACK (79)

Adamsville
Anderson Park
Arkwright
Beecher Hills
Bethune
Blalock
Bryant
Burgess
Butler
Campbell
Capitol Ave
Carey
Carter
Center Hill
Clement
Collier Heights
Connally
Craddock
Crogman
Dobbs
Drew
Dunbar
East Lake
English
English Primary
Fain
Fickett
Finch
Fountain
Gideons
Gilbert
Grove Park
Hardnett
Harris
Harwell
Herndon
Hope, J.
Johnson
Jones, J
Jones, M.A.
Kirkwood
Mayson
Miles
Oglethorpe
Peyton Forrest
Pitts
Pryor
Rusk
Scott
Slater
Stanton, D.
Stanton, F
Toomer
Towns
Ware
West Manor
White
Whiteford
Williams
Woodson
Wright

Archer
Brown
Carver
Coan
Douglass
East Atlanta
Harper
Howard
Kennedy
Murphy
Parks
Price
Smith
Southwest
Turner
Walden
Washington
West Fulton
North Fulton

SEGREGATED WHITE (6)

Cleveland
Guice
Lakewood
Mitchell
Spring Street

North Fulton

Hope, R.L.
Howell, E.P.
Mt. Vernon
Dykes High

TABLE 4

CURRENT DEGREE OF DESEGREGATION
IN THE ATLANTA PUBLIC SCHOOLS [1]

	TOTAL	ELEMENTARY	MIDDLE	HIGH
SCHOOLS				
Number of Schools Integrated	47	37	1	9
Number of Schools Segregated Black	86	68	4	14
Number of Schools Segregated White	20	18	0	2
TOTAL NUMBER OF SCHOOLS	153	123	5	25
STUDENTS				
Number of Students in Integrated Schools	27,239	16,326	375	10,538
Number of Students in Segregated Schools (Black)	59,826	36,462	3,735	19,629
Black	59,354	36,211	3,735	19,408
White	472	251	0	221
Number of Students in Segregated Schools (White)	7,728	6,009	0	1,719
Black	309	276	0	33
White	7,419	5,733	0	1,686
TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS	94,793	58,797	4,110	31,886

1. Source: Enrollment statistics, Atlanta Public Schools, October, 1972.

CURRENT DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOOLS BY RACE

INTEGRATED

ELEMENTARY

Adair
Ben Hill
Benteen
Birney
Blair Village
Brandon
Brewer
Capitol View
Cascade
Chattahoochee
Continental Colony
Cook
Fowler
Garden Hills
Goldsmith
Gordon
Grant Park Primary
Harper
Howell, M.
Hubert
Humphries
Jackson
Jones, Jerome
Kimberly
Lin
Luckie
McClatchey
Moreland
Peeples
Peterson
Ragsdale
Rivers
Slaton
Smith, S.
Sylvan Hills
Venetian Hills
Waters

MIDDLE AND HIGH

Bass
Fulton
George
Grady
Northside
O'Keefe
Roosevelt
Sutton
Sylvan Hills
Therrell

SEGREGATED BLACK

Adamsville
Anderson Park
Arkwright
Beecher Hills
Bethune
Blalock
Boyd
Bryant
Burgess
Butler
Campbell
Capitol Avenue
Carey
Carter
Center Hill
Clement
Collier Heights
Connally
Craddock
Crogman
Dobbs
Drew
Dunbar
East Lake
English
English Primary
Fain
Fickett
Finch
Forrest
Fountain
Gideons
Gilbert
Grove Park
Hardnett
Harris
Harwell
Herndon
Hill
Hope, J.
Johnson
Jones, Jessie
Jones, M. A.
Kirkwood
Mayson
Miles
Oglethorpe
Peyton Forrest
Pitts
Pryor
Reynolds
Robinson
Rusk
Scott
Slater
Stanton, D.
Stanton, F.
Thomasville
Toomer
Towns
Ware
Wesley
West Manor
White
Whitefoord
Williams
Woodson
Wright

Archer
Brown
Carver
Coan
Douglass
East Atlanta
Harper
Howard
Kennedy
Murphy
Parks
Price
Smith, H.
Southwest
Turner
Walden
Washington
West Fulton

SEGREGATED WHITE

Bolton
Cleveland
Grant Park
Guice
Highland
Howell, E. P.
Home Park
Hope, R. L.
Hutchinson
Inman
Lakewood
Mitchell
Morningside
Mount Vernon
Perkerson
Rock Springs
Spring Street
West

Dykes
North Fulton